

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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{ Fourteen
Pages

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

Steamship Companies Responsible

Lines to Be Strictly Drawn.

Amendment Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Washington News Office

Senate to Recess

Appropriations Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

Special cable to The Christian Science

tion is agreed upon a deadlock appears inevitable. But while these positions are in deep contradiction, there is an indefinable atmosphere of optimism belief that a compromise will result after shorter or longer debates. It is impossible to do more than indicate the feeling until the parties seem inclined to make some concession.

MR. NEWBERRY IS GIVEN CLEAR TITLE

Exonerated from Senator From Michigan by Full Privileges and Elections Committee—Now, Up to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Against the ineffective protest of the Democratic minority, Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, was exonerated and given a clear title to his seat in the Senate by the majority vote of the full Privileges and Elections Committee yesterday afternoon. The vote was along strict party lines, the eight Republican members voting in favor of Mr. Newberry. Four of the five Democratic members, James A. Reed of Missouri being absent, voted to unseat the Michigan Senator. Approval of the report of Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the sub-committee that recommended complete exonerations of Mr. Newberry of the charges brought by Henry Ford, throws the controversy into the open Senate. There it will precipitate one of the most partisan debates ever staged over a contested seat.

Owing to the plans for the Senate recess, it is not probable that early action will be sought on the Newberry case. Supporters of the Michigan Senator are preparing a stiff defense in the meantime, although it is not certain that they will command a full vote of the Republican membership in favor of Mr. Newberry retaining his seat.

When the full committee met yesterday afternoon the session was a cut and dried affair. The Republican machine, skillfully handled, simply smothered the feeble attempt of the Democratic minority to block action. It took just 15 minutes for the Republican members to vote exonerations of Mr. Newberry. Alton Pomeroy (D.), Senator from Ohio, saw the futility of making a fight and will content himself with rounding up progressive Republicans in the fight that the Democrats will make on the floor of the Senate.

The committee allowed the Democratic members just 10 days in which to prepare and file their minority report. Senator Spencer, who will report the majority action of the committee, is at work now on a brief. The greatest secrecy is being maintained with regard to the report of the sub-committee upon which the full committee based its action.

TEACHERS TAKE HAWAII EXAMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Teachers in foreign language schools, numbering 556, from every section of the territory assembled at Honolulu recently to take examinations to qualify for the positions they now hold in educational institutions. Examinations were held in accordance with a new law which is designed to thoroughly Americanize the teaching force of the territory.

Of the teachers who enrolled, 500 were Japanese, 35 were Chinese and 21 were Koreans. Applicants were given the choice of taking the first examination, the subject of which was "The Ideals of American Democracy," orally, written or through an interpreter. Thirty teachers took the examination in spoken English, 140 wrote it, and the remainder employed interpreters. There were five Japanese interpreters and one Korean and one Chinese interpreter. These were selected by the Board of Education, but paid for by the Japanese Educational Association and the individuals.

NO DATE FIXED FOR WASHINGTON MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons today, stated that the United States Government had not yet officially proposed any definite date for the disarmament conference at Washington.

Sir James Rennell Rodd has been appointed as the third representative of Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

CANADIAN PREMIER TO WELCOME LORD BYNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, who arrived in Halifax on his return from the conference of empire premiers in London, has left for Ottawa. He will remain but a short time in the capital, as he will return to welcome Lord Byng, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, on his arrival in Quebec this week.

STEAMSHIP RECORD CLAIMED
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A new steamship record between New York City and Rio de Janeiro is claimed for the liner American Legion, which arrived here on Tuesday. Her actual running time was 12 days, 20 hours, the previous southbound record being held by the steamer Acropolis, which made the voyage in 13 days, 4 hours.

DISCONTENT SOWN BY CONFERENCE

Source of Future Troubles May Be Found in the Feeling of Injustice in Small States, Says Lord Bryce at Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—It was not the failure of the peace conference at Versailles to accomplish the impossible that is subject to criticism, but the fact that they did not do what they could and ought to have done, said Viscount James Bryce, speaking yesterday before the Institute of Politics. Lord Bryce reiterated his previous assertion that the award of the southern Tyrol to Italy is an example of decisions by the Peace Conference that may lead to warfare, reaffirming his difference of opinion with Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, who in an address before the Institute asserted the cession of the Austrian Tyrol to his country to be just.

"In this and in other cases," Lord Bryce said, "it is to be feared that discontent due to a sense of injustice will injure the states who have received unwilling subjects and will become a source of future troubles in the future. Exhaustion will prevent the belligerents of 1918 from entering on the peace in the next few years, but some of the minor states now take up arms against others whom they think no better prepared than themselves.

"Even when setting aside all consideration of special risks and hazards of this kind, we must remember that a true peace does not exist where there is a wish to renew war. Let me enumerate briefly some among the forces and influences which work for peace or war.

"One such force which formerly played a prominent part has now almost entirely vanished with the recent fall of six European monarchies. I mean the influence of family relationships of reigning dynasties.

"Religion, the second influence to be here noted, has lost much of its former power in international politics. No Protestant nation now cares whether it allies itself with a Roman Catholic or a Protestant nation; and the converse is almost equally true of the Roman Catholic nations. It is otherwise, however, in Asia where fanaticism is still force among the Moslem peoples.

"Racial sentiment, a third influence that has within the last century acquired a conscious force scarcely known to earlier generations, is said of what we call by the quite modern name of nationality.

"Unhappily the powers represented at Paris, forgetting the promise made to recognize the principles of nationality and self-determination, have, by the recent treaties, left some grievance unaddressed and created other grievances that did not exist before thus sowing the seeds of future trouble."

Lord Bryce granted that there are cases where populations of different nationalities dwell together in such a way that it is impossible to separate them by boundaries. Instances are found in many parts of the Balkan peninsula and in the Danubian countries, Poland, western Russia, and western Asia, he said. In addition, he agreed, there are cases of strategic or geographical situation that may justify changing the rule of nationality, as was the case in the award of the region around Gorizia to Italy.

Errors in Awards
Turning to "grave errors" in the awards of the conference, Lord Bryce cited "the case of the Bulgarians in Macedonia and the Magyars in Transylvania and Hungary, to which I must add much as I regret to be obliged to differ with a friend for whom I have so great a respect and regard as I have for Signor Tittoni, the German-speaking population of the southern Tyrol. If we could call up the noble and righteous spirit of Mazzini to decide that issue both of us would abide by his decision.

"The provisions inserted for the protection of minorities hold out little hope of averting these troubles. The infractions of the rights of minorities that are already taking place in the regions allotted to Rumania afford ground for anger and mistrust between states and may lead to appeals to arms.

"The disparity of populations inhabiting the same areas raises another set of troublesome international disputes, those which rise from the migration of subjects of one state into the territory of another. Here there is no international authority entitled to intervene but if the problem should ever become acute it may have to be solved by a public opinion of the world which does not now exist, and with a view to that benefit of mankind as a whole which is not yet recognized as a paramount aim.

"Marxian Communists have seized the government of one great state and are from it endeavoring to make their doctrines prevail in all other states, though they candidly confess that Russia, owing to the regrettable tendency of the peasants to cling to the individual ownership of land, is not yet in a condition to give full effect to those doctrines, as a similar failure in popular receptivities prevented them from holding their ground under Bela Kun in Hungary. Whatever be the fate of this form of communism—which is said to have extended its activities as far as Winnipeg in the West and India in the East—it is probable that speculative economic theories may play a large part and so permeate or alarm the political parties as to tell upon the foreign policies of states.

Unstable Alliances
"From considering the forces which cause ill-feeling between states it is natural to pass to those which create

good feeling. A sense of common interest has often produced more or less of good will and of cooperation. The nations will profess friendship and will extol one another by appropriate compliments on public occasions so long as each expects the cooperation of the other to continue.

"But a friendship based on reciprocal advantage comes to an end when the advantages disappear, and in the constant changes of policies this frequently happens. Such alliances are unstable—the partner of today may be the secret or even open enemy of tomorrow.

"Admiration of intellectual or moral excellence is scarcely to be expected from a nation toward a nation. Nobody ever heard of a nation whose virtues made other nations love it. Each people is much more apt to disparage the merits of others, and this habit, odious in private between individual men, passes uncensored when practiced toward a foreign people, because each people likes to find grounds for believing in its own superiority.

"Some one may remark that there is a sense in which all civilized peoples form one great community, each part of which profits by the labors of the others and enjoys the contributions they make to the common stock. A well-known British statesman with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the subject, saw no reason for the League to hold up its activities in the direction of the limitation of armaments, because of the welcome efforts of President Harding, but on the other hand considered there was ample scope for the League in preparing the ground for the discussions at Washington. Three subcommittees of the Armament Commission of the League are at work, and it is hoped they will be in a position to make a preliminary report to the Assembly when it meets.

Are Illegitimate Means Used?
One subcommittee is concerning itself with the question of individual enterprise in armament making. Whether it is proved or not that "armament rings" make use of illegitimate means such as the purchase of newspapers and the excitement of public opinion into a state of fear regarding other countries' activities, there is no doubt that big combines, under the necessity of selling their wares, are a menace to security and international friendship, and the methods of curbing the activities of such pernicious organizations have been discussed among those who have the interests of the world at heart.

One of the main difficulties is that to abolish the private armament industry would be to compel each state to provide for an emergency by state enterprise. This would be impossible in the case of many small states who would be compelled to depend for supplies upon other larger states, and the position of smaller states in time of war would be somewhat precarious and might even be critical. A small state would, if private enterprise were discouraged, be undoubtedly placed in a subservient position with regard to its bigger neighbors.

Investigation Difficult
It has been proposed that private enterprise should not be dispensed with but should be licensed. The advantage of this system would be that the activities of the armament barons would be open to investigation. Investigation is one of the chief difficulties of dealing with disarmament in a broad sense, the League of Nations has found. International inspection is ruled out of the question as in an international secret service system, and reliance is being placed rather upon the secret service of each member to provide the League with information regarding any country which exceeds the limitations placed upon it.

NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT IS APPROVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The process of setting up a permanent court of international justice is steadily proceeding. There are six new ratifications, those of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom having been added to those already deposited, namely those of Albania, Austria, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. The Bulgarian and Norwegian ratifications have already been completed and are in the course of transmission. The French ratification has been voted by the Senate and the Polish one by the Polish Diet. The Venezuelan Congress and the Costa Rica Legislature have also voted ratification of the act, and China is ready to ratify as soon as the official text is received.

The representatives of Belgium, Japan, Spain and Brazil at the last session of the Council stated that the ratifications of their respective countries would be deposited before September. The Rumanian Government has made a similar declaration, and unofficial statements to the same effect have reached the Secretariat of the League of Nations from several countries. No fewer than 41 countries have signed the statute of the court. It is considered practically certain that the 24 ratifications necessary to set the international court working will be received before next September, and that the second Assembly therefore will be able to elect judges and formally constitute the court.

The nomination of judges is also progressing satisfactorily. Among the nominations received to date are Elihu Root by Brazil, Dr. Roscoe Pound (Dean of the Law School of Harvard University) by Spain, Raymond Poincaré by Portugal and Lord Finlay by Chile.

SPANIARDS REPULSE MOORISH ATTACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—An official message from Melilla states that General Navarro still remains at Monte Arruit. Attacks by the Moors have been repulsed and aeroplanes have succeeded in dropping sacks of provisions into Monte Arruit. At Inguita, a concentration of Moorish troops is reported.

King Alfonso consulted Count de Romanones on Monday and the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate on Tuesday, following which it is believed that a solution of the political crisis will be arrived at.

NEED FOR FACTS ON ARMAMENTS SEEN

League of Nations Is Seeking Data as to World's Armies and Navies so That Taxpayers May Know If Forces Are Essential

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—By the time the Washington Conference on disarmament meets in November the world will be in possession of much useful information which will enable taxpayers of every country to see for themselves how much justification there is for demanding huge sums of money required for other more productive purposes so that large armies and navies may be maintained. This data will deal with both the activities of states and those of individual armament firms, and will be provided by the League of Nations machinery in time, it is hoped, for the Assembly of the League in Geneva in September.

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The second sub-committee of the League is investigating the armaments of former enemy countries, as well as making a comparison of the pre-war and present military forces of others and the expenditure thereon. Simultaneously the third sub-committee is inquiring into the best methods of checking the information which each member of the League is pledged to supply.

In the outcome of the activities of the last two commissions, it is thought possible there may be the seed of 31 will join him in organizing a movement to elect friends of the league at the next Congressional and Presidential elections.

that at the moment the time seems hardly ripe for that step, but the members of the sub-commissions are going ahead in the hope that that time may be hastened. They refuse to believe that the summoning of the Washington conference leaves the League with nothing more to do or that one interferes with the other.

While the prospects of the limitation of land armaments seem hardly so rosy as on the naval side, the necessity for financial reconstruction demands that some effort be made, and the League of Nations is intent upon providing public opinion with the weapons it needs against panic, conservatism or interested obstruction.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE HEADS FACE RECALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota—An election, on or before November 8, in an effort to recall Lynn J. Frazier, Governor; William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture, the "Big Three" of the Non-Partisan League state administration, because they compose the Industrial Commission, was assured yesterday, with the announcement by Theodore G. Nelson, secretary of the Independent Voters Association, that more than the required number of signatures to petitions to recall are in his office.

Mr. Nelson said that 68,950 had signed the petitions as against the necessary number of 68,881, or 30 per cent of the vote cast for Governor at the last general election. Petitions containing several thousand names are believed to be in the hands of persons circulating them in various parts of the State and the campaign will be continued in an effort to get 80,000 signatures and to prevent any possible court fight, he said.

As the law provides recall elections must be called by the Secretary of State not less than 40 or more than 45 days after the filing of petitions, it is believed that they will not be filed with the Secretary of State until September.

Petitions already are on file for election on constitutional amendments and the initiation of several laws which would revise the North Dakota industrial program, limiting the issuance of bonds to \$7,750,000; abolishing the bank of North Dakota, and creating a rural credit system; winding up the home builders' association and limiting expenditures in experimental elevator and flour mills to \$2,500,000.

Governor Frazier was elected for a two-year term last fall by a majority of 5630. Both Independent forces and Nonpartisan Leaguers have already begun organization work in anticipation of the forthcoming campaign. Governor Frazier will be opposed by R. A. Nelson, an attorney of Minot.

LETTER RAISES LEAGUE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—How the 31 pro-league Republicans who last fall urged the election of President Harding as the most certain means of assuring the United States a place in an association of nations, intend to keep their promises to the voters, is asked by Hamilton Holt in an open letter addressed to them.

Among the 31 were Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover. Mr. Holt asks them all whether they still believe that President Harding will bring the United States into the League of Nations; if so, when and how; if not, whether they are urging him to organize a new association of nations; whether they have reason to believe that such a plan would be acceptable in the United States and elsewhere; and whether they consider the proposed disarmament conference the basis of such an association.

Mr. Holt also asks whether, if no steps are taken within a reasonable time to join the present league or to organize another acceptable to all, the 31 will join him in organizing a movement to elect friends of the league at the next Congressional and Presidential elections.

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SENATE VOTES STOP ON GRAIN GAMBLING

Pressure of "Farm Bloc," Backed by Popular Feeling, Sends the Capper-Tincher Bill Through Without a Protesting Voice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Quickly following an amazing exposure of price juggling on the food exchanges when Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, fearlessly stigmatized the grain exchange of the Chicago Board of Trade as the "biggest gambling hell in the world," the United States Senate yesterday legislated to put a stop to this evil by passing the Capper-Tincher anti-grain gambling bill.

Its passage after less than two hours discussion, without a record, demonstrated that the reunited "farm bloc," backed by popular sentiment, proved a power before which representatives of the special exchange interests dared not raise a protesting voice. Final enactment of the Capper-Tincher bill, which President Harding is anxious to sign, will be pressed in conference between the two houses. Only slight changes were made in the House measure, and these will be ironed out without difficulty.

Manipulators Alarmed
Stock exchange manipulators view the character of legislation with growing alarm since it is the first time that Congress has deliberately legislated to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs through a regulatory measure.

When Senator Capper concluded his speech, only a few feeble attempts were made to discuss the measure, and various senators contended themselves with reading messages received in protest against the legislation. Upon being assured by Senator Capper that most of the objections were met by the bill they hastily acquiesced in the demands from all sides of the chamber to vote.

Senator Capper summarized the "evils of the marketing system as: manipulation of large operators, promiscuous and unrestricted speculation in foodstuffs, dissemination of false crop information, gambling in indemnities or 'puts' and 'calls,' and the arbitrary interference with the law of supply and demand."

Trade Board Submits

The haste with which the Senate prepared to correct the evils of the grain business, which Senator Capper declared "the defenders of the practices of gigantic corporations do not deny," caused President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade to issue a statement that the Grain Exchanges "bow to the great force of public opinion," though they regarded regulatory legislation as unnecessary.

"It is against the law to run a gambling house anywhere in the United States," Senator Capper declared. "But today, under the cloak of business respectability, we are permitting the biggest gambling hell in the world to be operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. The grain dealers have made the Exchange Building in Chicago the world's biggest gambling house. Monte Carlo or the Casino at Havana are not to be compared with it."

"The mileage of the private wire system of the Chicago Board of Trade members having offices in Chicago exceeds 106,000 miles. It costs \$3,000 a year to maintain them. The extent and completeness of the system for rounding up suckers explains how the Chicago Board of Trade must 'sell' more grain every year than the entire globe produces. Approximately from 18,500,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 bushels of grain are sold at Chicago annually

at a value ranging from \$15,000,000,000 to more than \$20,000,000,000.

"Admitted Embezzlement"
"The small gambler in futures has no more chances to win than the small gambler in a gambling house, where they use marked cards and loaded dice. In its constant search for victims to play the market the Chicago Board of Trade does more fishing than goes on in all the Seven Seas. Some recent instances are impressive. One is the admitted embezzlement of \$1,187,000 by R. J. Thompson, comptroller of the Minnesota firm of packers, the George A. Hornell Company."

"The system of exchange now conducted by the Chicago Board of Trade is an economic monstrosity. In the business of separating men from their money without proper return of goods or service, its market manipulators and gamblers are doing that for which hold-up men are sent to prison. No American industry other than agriculture would tolerate such a juggling of markets for a single minute. No other commodity see-saws up or down, every day, and every hour, as does the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade."

Injury to Country's Welfare
"It is a great injustice to the producers of this country and a great injury to the country's welfare, progress and stability. So long as this juggling of the markets is permitted, so long as this cancer of gambling in one of the necessities of life is permitted, we cannot expect to have permanent prosperity in the United States."

"If I read the public mind aright, the American people have determined to do away with every serious mischief-making evil that affects the general welfare. They have known about market gambling for a long time, thousands have been 'stung' by it. They have made up their minds that the Chicago Board of Trade's poker playing with the food supply is the most wanton, most wicked and most destructive game of chance in the world, and they are going to stop it."

Senator Capper made the claim that the sole purpose of the Capper-Tincher bill was to eliminate from the exchanges exactly those operators who do not conform to a market price where prices are determined in accordance with the law of supply and demand. He explained that the operation of the anti-gambling bill would preserve the "hedge" and make it "infinitely better."

PREMIER'S ALLEGED STATEMENT DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It is regrettable that "Pertinax" has repeated today in the "Echo de Paris" the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Lloyd George that he was not going to Washington. In view of this categorical repetition it is necessary to state that the story emanated from a French news agency.

The Premier was alleged to have made the statement to a number of American journalists. The Christian Science Monitor representative can find no American journalist who professes to have heard such a statement, and it is definitely asserted that no interview of this kind has been given. Moreover, it is incredible that Mr. Lloyd George would make such a statement to journalists. The moment the matter was brought to his notice he declared through one of his closest friends, most emphatically, that he had neither said such a thing, nor was it true that a decision in that sense had been taken or the intention entertained. Whatever terms the denial was couched in by the agencies the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discovered not the slightest ambiguity in the assurances given to him on the highest authority that there is no truth in the original message.

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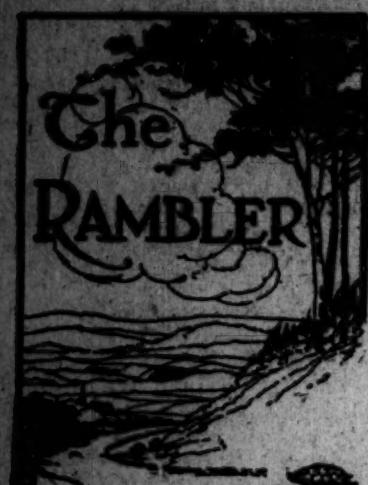
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The Rambler

Old Furniture and the Modern

Almost always we fall short of a correct judgment when we compare one generation with another, because we take an isolated set of facts out of one period and then compare them with another, when, difficult as the enterprise may seem, we should take into consideration the economy, practice and mood of a period before we set it over against another. We praise the past, and we mistake often; we belittle the present, and in the same degree err, because of what we know and constantly forget, that all things are interrelated and every phenomenon touches shoulders with every other. To this wrong sentence it may be objected that my province is not to lecture on the philosophy of history, nor shall I do so, for the very obvious reason that I know very little about it. You may equally object that methods of comparison such as are advocated above must be denied to the lay and the profane who must use their time for other things. Granted gladly and twice gladly, but, then, refrain from comparisons and hasty conclusions, unless it should happen that a hasty conclusion is better than none at all, and I doubt whether you think that.

But so often in our reading we think to ourselves, or in our conversation with others we say aloud, that such and such a thing was so much better done in the seventeenth century or is so much better done in the twentieth, when what we really mean is that a certain set of facts contrasts sharply with another set of facts. We love the prose of the "Religio Medici," for instance, you remember the parenthesis, "omitting those impropriations and Terms of Spurriltry between us, which only difference our Affections, and not our Causes," but if we object to the twentieth century that it produces no Thomas Brownes, can we any better defend ourselves if it be said that the mold of thought that existed then could not grow in the twentieth century? In some degree to realize the important fact that thinking like Brown's is often the result of a period and its habits of living. In those days, the man of letters had a great deal of time to himself, and polished and elaborated and meditated to a degree virtually unknown today. This may not apply to the dramatists, but it does to the poets and essayists and also to the history writers. The English-speaking world, indeed the whole western world of that time, was so different to what it is today that the safest thing, in the absence of a more or less thorough knowledge of the history of those days, is to take a purely literary view of the writings of the time. We take a much less grim view of things today and also a much less merry. The two go together and their explanation lies in a greater simplicity, or rather an absence of complications. In this last hundred years we have stuffed the world with machinery, and we have made quantity a motto of high standing, which goes not always with tranquillity and thoroughness. Because a mistake is made according to formula, it is none the less a mistake, and formulas abound in this twentieth century.

The melancholy that pervades much of the seventeenth-century work probably was not really felt, and when it was, one must remember that the world had yet to be taught to hope. It does that today, sometimes with doubts, but it always ends by hoping, always looks forward, not backward. Brown, like Donne, is a stylist by himself and "le style, c'est l'homme," nevertheless, though it may make us impatient, to have some knowledge of the history of a writer's period, except he be among the greatest, is a necessity to a proper understanding. Otherwise, we treat this or that piece of literature as antique furniture, and indeed may often value it as such. Antiquity as antiquity has no value. Look about you today and see the hordes of honest people that are buying old furniture really because it is old, not because it is beautiful, quite forgetting that to the first owner it was new furniture. Far be it from me to say that Brown's masterpieces are old furniture, or to imply that our classic English letters are anything else than beautiful, but we must not complain if men do not think and write today as they did in the days when thinking, economy, government, population, and tradition were utterly different from what they are now.

It is not without meaning that historians from time to time, if they be good historians, attempt to make the layman understand as much as they are able to give him of the actual life of men in the period of which they treat and it is not without additional meaning that some of the most interesting work of today is done by history writers who confine themselves to very limited periods. I do not say that their books are great books, but that they are books which paint a picture that conveys a very great deal. The Englishman of Roper and Cromwell's day is no mythical figure, he is simply one that in terms of time lived centuries before us and in his day was

quite as much a human being as any man in this twentieth century. But because he did thus live centuries ago, certain physical obstacles make it more difficult to trace exactly what he did. These obstacles in many cases are being overcome and history has ceased to be a tapestry with kings and Ethiopians and belching cannon; it has become a document, wherein are shown what Dame Ursula paid for a linen waistcoat, petition and how many pence it cost to buy fowl. As with little, so with great things and we see acts of parliaments, letters, documents, judgments, proclamations, broadsides studied and expounded as they never were before. It stands to reason that he that lived in persecuting days, will write differently about persecution than we that wallow in liberties; that he that lived when a university knew nothing about electricity will write with more gusto of alchemy than he that is accustomed to press a hundred buttons for his want and ease.

To what purpose, then, all this that has been written? Why, to persuade you to remember that the problem of today is not that of yesterday, and yet, that if you will a little more examine the ways and thoughts of yesterday you may a little better understand today. We cannot turn back the clock, nor ought we, but we can a little study the clock of yesterday. I do not think that the fact that we are in the twentieth century in any way excuses a bad style, a careless work or flimsy knowledge, in fact, I am sure that it does not. But how can we expect a man that ate and drank and clothed himself and was governed quite differently from that to which we are accustomed, to think and, therefore, express himself as we do?

You cannot read Chaucer without a glossary, and some of the Elizabethan dramatists have to be annotated profusely. If this be so with language, what must it be with the surroundings of the men that spoke the language, the vehicle of their thought? Nothing that is good and therefore true is ever really old, that is plainly axiomatic, but we can never know too much of the atmosphere in which the true and good things have been written. Honest delight is never ancient, it has no century; moral courage has a thousand youths; there is a certain mingled gold that never loses its noble luster; but all these have had to emerge from conditions totally unlike our own, and the more we know about them the less we shall be deceived.

J. H. S.

GOING ON CIRCUIT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lord Chancellor of England has been discussing the congestion in the law courts and condemning the waste of time imposed on judges by the "circuit system." As at present organized, he said, the circuit system imposed an undue strain on the judges, and finally could not be reached while some towns received the visit of a judge for reasons that were "partly medieval," and other towns were denied that privilege.

The circuit system in English law is centuries old. Twice a year the judges of the High Court of Justice are sent on circuits all round the kingdom to make inquiry into cases and determine the same according to law, or to try civil or criminal cases. There are eight circuits in England and Wales, the Northern, North-eastern, Midland, Oxford, South-eastern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales. In pre-railway days the judges rode on horseback to the assize towns, accompanied by their servants, and the barristers engaged in the several cases. In the more ancient assize towns, to this day, the judge is received by the sheriff, the trumpeters blare, the jellin-men shoulder their weapons, and the whole procession moves to church, where the "assize sermon" is delivered. The sheriff is the judge's anxious companion during the whole time the assizes last. In Queen Elizabeth's day the sheriffs obtained relief from the obligation to provide the judges on circuit with food and lodging; in the days of George II, they protested, but in vain, against the cost of the bell-ringing.

Now some of these reasons "partly medieval" are tolerable in an assize town in a popular area where the business is sure to be heavy; but the circuit system in towns where as a rule there are neither litigants nor prisoners is an absurd anachronism. At Brecon, in South Wales, Mr. Justice Hardnecker said to say, "Where, gentlemen, is my calendar? It is not in my hand; it is a perfect blank. There is not one prisoner for trial." And off he would go, at enormous expense, to Lampeter or Presteigne, to repeat the same observation. Conditions were and are the same in North Wales, at such assize towns as Dolgelly, Beaumaris, Ruthin, or Mold, where the judge frequently received a pair of white gloves as a sign that there are no prisoners for trial. It was at Mold with a single prisoner that a learned judge harangued the grand jury thus, "Well, gentlemen, four-and-twenty of us to one poor duck."

If the Lord Chancellor has his way, the assize towns which have nothing but a "medieval" reason for their existence will speedily vanish from the attention of judges on circuit.

Coasting Saves Power

Tests on the elevated roads and subways in New York and Philadelphia demonstrate that a saving in power from 25 to 35 per cent can be accomplished by judicious coasting. On the Second Avenue Elevated Line in New York a check was kept on the motorman by the installation of coasting-clocks which indicated what part of the total running-time had been spent in coasting. This is hardly feasible or necessary on most surface lines, yet proper instructions to motormen, after proper training for the work, undoubtedly results in an enormous saving of power.

WHAT NEW YORK CITY WILLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is safe to assert that there never has been anywhere a municipal task as stupendous as New York City has set itself to accomplish. Indeed, it is one of the greatest achievements of the race! How astonishingly few people are aware of its scope; its obstacles and its daring. Sixteen years ago it began the job; \$176,633,000 it pledged itself then to spend on that one task; five years more will be required to finish it. A water supply, pure, adequate, permanent, was demanded for the welfare of a steadily increasing population, then numbering more than 5,000,000. The splendid vision of a few New Yorkers, notably Charles N. Chadwick, "Father of the Catskill Aqueduct," their decision and that of their engineers, to let no difficulty stand in the way



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Manor Kill Falls will disappear in the bottom of the Schoharie Reservoir

of its realization, today enables the American metropolis to say that the achievement of that object is assured. Five million gallons a day, the demand was—an unthinkable quantity of water—sufficient to submerge Manhattan Island. Where could it be obtained? Notwithstanding the fact that the city had been supplied for years by the Croton River system, whereby large fractions of Westchester and Putnam counties were covered by a series of vast reservoirs, some miles in length, it needed more water and looked ahead at a still more acute need.

So the Catskill aqueduct plan was devised and adopted, and has for two or three years delivered half its expectation, for it is but half done. Gigantic as the new contribution already is, the Croton system is also supplying its quota as before, and will continue to do so for generations. In its main outlines the Catskill plan was this: First, to finish a project making the 257 square mile watershed of the Esopus River fill a reservoir 3000 acres in extent; aerate and purify the water; pipe it 70 miles to the metropolis; on the journey, pass it 1200 feet under the Hudson River by siphon; and collect it in two relatively small reservoirs near the city line, Kensico and Hill View.

After this project was turned over to the board of water supply, as it was in October, 1917, the plan demanded that the Schoharie River and its watershed of 814 square miles be utilized in similar fashion. The second watershed lies over a range of the Catskill Mountains; therefore an 18-mile tunnel is to be bored through, connecting Schoharie reservoir with Ashokan in the Esopus Valley. To construct Ashokan reservoir such trifling feats as these were performed before this part of the contract was declared finished; seven villages were eliminated and rebuilt elsewhere, 12 miles of railway track transferred to other roads, 40 miles of macadam highway built, 50 miles of shore line re-erected and fenced. Every tree transported, every shrub, every fence, every building, every object, except stones and the soil. The magnitude of this 12 years of work must be seen to be understood.

In working out the Schoharie reservoir project, five miles by two, the flourishing village of Gilboa will cease to be. The point where its church spire was, 60 feet in the air, will be a fathom under water; a dam a half-mile long and in the center 165 feet high, will attend to that. The Schoharie River, which now flows north to the Mohawk, will soon flow south through the tunnel, and its old bed will know it no more. Two charming waterfalls will disappear in the bottom of the river.

To one who, like the writer, is familiar with the deep untrodden

hinterlands of the Catskill Mountains and knows the ground upon which this mighty transformation has been wrought, the whole undertaking seems a passing dream. Schoharie, Ashokan, Kensico, wide inland lakes, created as if by a wand; rivers obliterated; farms, fields, roads, hills, dales, forgotten; great concrete dikes, ponderous, extensive as geologic formations themselves.

THE GOOD CITIZEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Our acquaintance is by no means of short duration. My memory, indeed, goes back to the time when he was a boy, and a typical one at that, by which, of course, I wish to imply that there was a period when no one would have thought of applying the epithet "good" to him. At that period his nearest approach to goodness was an alertness that was a decided nuisance and annoyance to others. He selfishly took

load hotel that stood near the station, bought it, tore it down and erected in its stead an up-to-date affair which became a civic attraction. But affairs could not remain long in that comparatively uneventful stage with a man of such decisive action. He became a banker, then the president of several companies, the prime mover in a philanthropic institution, the trustee of a college, and the head of numerous industrial organizations, until there was not a day when he was not distributing his autograph all over the state on checks, at the foot of important letters, and upon every kind of document, until somehow or other, it became the most familiar and admired signature in the city. But still he remained a simple citizen with that peculiar characteristic of dissatisfaction his most dominant trait.

It was just about this time that he began to show signs of undisguised dissatisfaction with his native city. It was growing too large, he said, and he saw to his disgust that many of its public buildings were too small for its needs. He thought over the matter long, and then formulated his scheme to me one day in his garden. "Look here, W., he said, 'it is perfectly ridiculous the way this city is run. Most of our institutions are short of money and are cramped in their enterprises. For instance, there's the Republican Club sending round the hat for new club premises. I ought to be ashamed of myself. I think I'll give the club what it wants, though I'm not a politician. I've got a bit to spare.'"

He was true to his word, and the same thing happened when the Democrats were contemplating a drive for an extension of their premises. He put up the money for a new library, a gymnasium and public baths with quite a shamed face. He did not wait for people to come to him, but went round the city looking for what he ought to improve and what he ought to help.

I shall never forget that day in the '90s, however, when what I shall call the disgust of disgusts came over him. He had just realized that the city fathers had neglected to meet the needs of the growing population by providing parks to relieve the congestion and furnish recreation for the children and the grown-ups.

I never saw a man so indignant in my life. "Say, W., he said, taking me aside, 'this kind of thing's got to be stopped. Those fellows up at the City Hall have never given a thought to the youngsters any more than I have. I've been stupid. Oh, of course, the city's not too flush of money. We know all about that, but what makes me so upset is that I've never thought of this need before. Why didn't some of you fellows tell me?'"

"Tell you what?" "Why, that all that land I've got round the city would make a fine park—make in fact, a whole string of parks." He fell to cogitating.

"Just the thing!" he said, bringing his hands together with a sound like a pistol shot. "I'll turn the 50-acre lot to the north of my old farm into the first park, present it to the city and name it after Rathbone Potter!" "Why him? He's a number from way back."

"That's just it. Two generations ago, and a fine citizen, and we've not done a thing in his honor yet! What are we thinking about, neglecting our worthies?" And that is how was initiated that string of city parks which, as every one knows, forms the finest park system in the United States east of the Alleghenies. Of course it is not equally well known that his bountiful generosity proved to be a dreadful example to other citizens. People, from newspaper boys upward, became frantically patriotic, and notoriously dissatisfied with themselves until they could also do something, however modest, to improve the city or help their neighbors.

They are thinking of putting up a statue to the Good Citizen now. Really the subject to him quite recently as a deputation of one. But his old pathetic discontent flared up instantly. "What's all this tomfoolery?" he exclaimed impatiently. "Statue indeed! Why, do you know we've had lots of men that deserve recognition for real benefits to this city. I've done nothing. I'm thoroughly dissatisfied with myself. This city is actually 20 statues behind!" He started up from his chair. "I believe I'll give three statues myself!" He has given them. But the Good Citizen is still dissatisfied.

Light in the Depths

It is said that at a depth of only 200 fathoms the light of the unclouded sun penetrating the ocean is reduced to equality with the starlight of a clear night on the surface. At more profound depths the sunlight is entirely extinguished. Yet there are both light and color in the abysses, and at the bottom of the sea. The light is of phosphorescent origin, and

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

WESLEY'S ROAST BEEF

It may be remarked that in general the fixed marine forms of life are not behind their free swimming allies in light-emitting powers. There are illuminations produced by the movements of abyssal fishes through the forests of phosphorescent sea-pens, fan corals, red corals, and other Alcyonaria. The colors of deep-sea animals are both brilliant and varied.

THE LATEST OF THE LONDON DOCKS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The opening by the King on July 8 of the great Albert Dock extension—henceforth to be known officially as the "King George V" Dock—marks yet another stage in the steady downriver development of London's facilities for the accommodation of her ocean traffic.

The Thames has seen many royal progresses. Pageants grim and splendid, triumphal and sad, have passed along the ancient river in the centuries gone by. The Tudors loved it; and Queen Elizabeth traversed it many times between Westminster and the Palace of Greenwich. But it is a far cry from the river as the Tudors knew it, from the days when the Pool and the various wharves abutting thereon afforded ample provision for the requirements of shipping using the London River, to the miles of docks and sheds the King passed by this year, and the new King George V Dock, with its entrance lock giving a depth of more than 40 feet of water, its dock basin with berthing space for 14 large ocean steamers, and its dry-dock measuring 750 feet in length, capable of accommodating vessels of 14,000 or 15,000 tons.

The King's route affords a comprehensive view of the various stages of the growth of the Port of London from its beginnings to the present day. First comes the Pool, and the old dock systems, St. Katharine's and London Docks, which came later into being to meet the growing needs of the port. Later, again, were constructed Limehouse, Wapping and Shadwell Basins, while on the south side of the water Green and Russia Docks recall the days of the Greenland trade and the Muscovy Company in the sixteenth century. These are probably the oldest of all the existing dock systems, and it is a notable example of the historical continuity which is so marked a feature of the Port of London that their connection is still largely with Scandinavia, the Baltic and North America.

The growing volume of overseas trade and the increasing size of ships at the close of the eighteenth century began to call for more room than was afforded by the congested Pool and the old dock systems adjacent to it, and with the opening of the new century came the era of the great docks which to a certain extent still serve the needs of the port.

First were constructed the fine West India Docks—the older export and import basins, and then the big South West India Docks, familiar to generations of seamen, and rich in associations with the great days of the sailing clippers in the China and Australian trades. The East India Company's private dock at Blackwall close to Green's and Wigram's famous ship-building establishments, and then as remote from London as Tilbury at the present time, had been in existence since Tudor times, and it is quite probable that parts of the original structure still remain. Millwall Docks completed the Isle of Dogs group, and it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that the Victoria and Albert Docks—of which the new dock forms a part—were provided to meet the growth of steamship business.

Probably the limits of the downriver movement are not yet reached. A deep-water wharf has recently been opened at Tilbury—whose vast docks are but just coming into their own at which cargo vessels can get alongside to load and discharge at all states of the tide. And it may be that the time is not far distant when the docks of the Port of London will extend as far as Gravesend itself and the limits of the Thames pilotage system.

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The trade of the country and the energy of traders are responding with encouraging rapidity to the cessation of the coal strike. The English may, as a foreign cynic has alleged, take their pleasures sadly. It is even truer that they suffer disaster manfully, and are instantly alive to the faintest gleam of hope. The three months' coal strike, bad enough in itself, damaged allied trades immeasurably. The trade returns of the last five months, reliable indication of general welfare, show what has happened. Imports, as compared with the same period in 1913, instead of advancing as they would have done in normal times, have decreased by one-third. The falling away in exports, the more important side of the bargain, has still further decreased. Exports of coal have fallen off by 80 per cent, and sales of other goods have diminished by over one-half. According to the testimony of members of the House of Commons in close touch with the Board of Trade, the figures for June presently to be issued will show even a worse state of things than existed in May.

These facts reveal the measure of leeway to be made up. The export of coal, one of the principal means of purchasing necessary goods abroad, is indefinitely suspended. America has, with characteristic promptness, seized the opportunity of superceding English coal owners in the markets of the world. Nevertheless they are not utterly cast down. They believe that in time they will recapture their ancient predominance, though the millions of money lost during the three months' strike can never be regained. A hopeful sign of better times is visible in the readjustment of wages. This is going on in other quarters than the coal mine. In the cotton and wool trades, tramways and gas works the men are beginning to recognize the obvious fact that prices of goods they produce having fallen below the cost of production, things cannot long proceed on that basis. Accordingly in these and other trades lower wages are accepted, and the process is extending.

Driving through London the other day, the motor car of the Prince of Wales was temporarily blocked. An ill-dressed man, poking his head into the open carriage and not recognizing its occupant, gruffly said:

"You're one of the idle rich."

"I may be rich," was the Prince's prompt reply, "but I'm certainly not idle."

The truth of this assertion is demonstrated on a glance at the program of H. R. H.'s engagements for the current month. They range over London and the provinces, from Dover to Sheffield, Leeds, Harrogate and York. In many cases each day brings a couple of engagements, one in the daytime, the other in the evening. At both H. R. H. is expected to make a speech.

For this last duty he is admirably prepared and appreciably improving. There has been doubt among the public whether his speeches, brief, tactful, and to the point, are prepared for him by another hand and read from manuscript, as the King reads his speech from the Throne. There is no foundation for the not unnatural suspicion. The Prince's speeches are entirely his own composition, and are delivered with elocutionary art that may be trained, and in a voice whose clearness and far-reaching power are certainly natural. Recently the guest at a regimental dinner, he, on rising to respond to a toast, began by saying that he had prepared a speech and brought the notes with him. "But," he added, "I am not going to use them; I am just going to talk to my comrades." He forthwith proceeded to do so, to the delight of his hosts.

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DATA ON FOOD PRICES GIVEN

Government Bulletin Explains the Ups and Downs of Food Prices and the Present Situation Found in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A most interesting explanation of the prices of foodstuffs which have been mystifying consumers ever since the war, as well as a discussion of the situation which has reduced production in the agricultural districts, driven many farmers from the producing into the consuming field and yet made large increases in the number of farms now under operation, is contained in a bulletin on California agriculture just issued by the government. This bulletin does not pretend to isolate those factors responsible for the mounting cost of farm products, but it does furnish data on the economic relations of the consumer and the producer.

Study of the reports shows that the drift of population is moving swiftly toward the cities and that the supposedly large increase in gross returns from the soil, as a matter of fact has left a thick deposit of farm mortgages, and debt. While the number of farms in California has increased in 10 years from 88,000 to 117,000, the number of mortgaged farms has increased from 28,000 to 44,000. From a gross indebtedness of \$60,000,000 in 1910, California farmers increased their obligations to bankers and other creditors to \$225,000,000 in 1920. On this sum, the farmers are paying an average of 8.6 per cent interest, or a total annual interest of \$14,550,000.

But even this does not explain the reason that the increased prices, increased at a rate greater than either mortgages or interest, has not made the farmer wealthy, instead of driving him to the city. In 1910, the total value of California farms was \$250,000,000, which had increased by \$13,966,000 to \$263,966,000 in 1921. The average farm in the State in 1910 was worth \$11,000 and carried a debt of \$2,800; in 1920, the average value had increased to \$20,000, but the average debt had climbed to \$4,000. Thus, while farms were increasing about 90 per cent, the average load of debt rose about 114 per cent. Since there were 29,000 new farms established during that period, it is assumed that 20,000 farmers, at least, purchased their land at increased cost, and of these figures show that their purchase price and the debt for their purchase, but the cost of each acre worked by the farmers went up 205.4 per cent, while the amount of each mortgage went up 272.3 per cent, according to this report.

On this increased land cost, amounting to the huge sum of half a billion dollars and more, the people, the consumers, are paying the toll through increased food prices. Most of these consumers live in the cities. New farmers, many of them tenants, since owners of the land have moved to the cities and thereby become consumers, rather than producers, and other owners who have bought the land at increased cost, have become the producers, are working the soil, and for the privilege of doing so have paid an increase of more than 200 per cent, an increase that has just kept its level with the increase in the price to the consumer of the commodities the farmer produces.

Those who sold low-priced lands at the increased cost," says the government report, "supposed they were the winners in this game of 'ring-around-the-rosy,' and so moved into the cities. But from the cities they are now paying back, in increased prices for foodstuffs, all that they gained by the sale of their farms at much greater prices than they paid for the land."

Returns gathered by the makers of the report indicate that the consumers—again chiefly living in the cities—paid from twice to three times as much in 1920 for their food products, as they did in 1910. A further fact revealed is that the consumption of some of these farm products, notably berries and other small fruits, and honey, which might be classed as delicacies, was reduced more than half by the climbing level of prices. Taking straw berries, for instance: In 1910 there were 4585 acres in California, which had increased in 1920 to 4974 acres. Yet the crop, which was 15,000,000 quarts in 1910, had fallen to 10,000,000 quarts in 1920. The growers, in 1920, however, received nearly twice as much for their 10,000,000 quarts last year as they did for their 15,000,000 quarts in 1910. The 1910 receipts were \$1,149,475, and the 1920 receipts \$2,161,000. The price increase on straw berries alone amounted to more than 300 per cent in the ten years, and was so stiff that the market was curtailed considerably. The decrease of 5,000,000 quarts in production, and the increase of 300 per cent in price must be set down, says the report, to economic restrictions and tightening of the market. "If more berries could be sold, more would be raised." Blackberries, currants, dewberries, loganberries, and similar small fruits, tell the same story. High prices cut short the market, but at the same time increased the producer's bank account, and he, in turn, reduced his production to the amount which he could sell. Fewer people bought these delicacies for the table, and with the rising tide of costs, the general standard of living fell off.

The history of California eggs during the 10 years is interesting. The bulk production increased from 41,000,000 dozen in 1910, to 64,000,000 in 1920, while the total price increase was from \$10,000,000 to \$31,000,000, an upward jump from 25 cents to 50 cents a dozen or 100 per cent increase.

In 1910, the sheep men brought 14-

000,000 pounds of wool to market, for which they received \$2,500,000. In 1920, they produced only 1,000,000 pounds more, but sold their 15,000,000 pounds for \$5,000,000 for it. The dairy industry followed the same general trend.—In 1910, the dairymen received \$7,000,000 for 45,000,000 gallons of milk, while, in 1920, they received \$22,000,000 for 77,000,000 gallons. That is to say, 50 per cent increase in production, gave 300 per cent increase in gross financial returns.

TAX BURDEN LAID ON POOR, IT IS SAID

Committee of 48 Criticizes the Repeal of Excess Profits Tax and Declares Banking Group Prevents a Tax on Idle Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Analysis of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee fully corroborates the prediction of the Committee of 48 that the policy of the Harding Administration would be to meet their extravagant program of expenditure by simply transferring the burden of taxation "from the bank accounts of the wealthy to the pocketbooks of the poor," said J. A. H. Hopkins of the committee to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There is no evidence," says Mr. Hopkins, "that Mr. Mellon contemplates an economical readjustment of our federal appropriations (which is the only way to reduce the tax burden) nor that he has in mind any just and constructive redistribution of our tax assessments. His recommendation of a flat 10 per cent tax on each automobile, irrespective of horsepower and value, means that the owner of a \$1000 car pays 10 per cent and the \$5000 owner pays one-fifth of 1 per cent."

Excess Profits Tax
His intention to repeal the excess profits tax and substitute a 15 per cent tax on all earnings, waiving the \$2000 exemption, imposes a far greater burden on small concerns (there are 100,000 concerns earning less than \$10,000 in relation to their ability to pay than on those operating on a large scale. It also substitutes a tax that can be passed on to the individual consumer for one that cannot.

"His proposal to reduce the income surtaxes from 77 per cent to 40 per cent and to increase the normal income taxes so as to produce equivalent results directly transfers a large part of this burden from the 5000 rich surtax payers to the 5,000,000 normal taxpayers. And so on."

"Why is he urging Congress to sink \$500,000,000 more in the railroads which every investigation has shown are honeycombed with corruption, and which today, with a book value of \$18,900,000,000, can be purchased in the open market for \$11,500,000,000? Why does he not seek new and legitimate sources of income? Why does he overlook the fact that our present land tax laws which provide for just and equal assessments on actual values are being flagrantly violated? Why does he not insist upon their proper enforcement, to the end that the vast tracts of idle lands containing coal, oil and ore now taxed at a nominal valuation, be assessed at their real value?"

Banking Group Blamed
"Because he knows that these lands are being inopportunely held out of use by the banking group who own and control the coal, oil, and steel industries for the purpose of restricting production and maintaining high prices, and that if properly taxed they would be forced into use."

"Because he knows that the banking group through its control of our transportation system likewise controls our basic industries, and through its control of our financial system the public are taxed to maintain and bolster up on bankrupt railroads."

"And finally, because he knows that this same group are the life blood of the Republican and Democratic parties and any interference with their prerogatives would cut the arteries through which the old parties draw their sustenance."

"It is this vicious circle which the Committee of 48 has pledged itself to break up. To this end it has formulated a constructive program which demands public ownership of transportation and taxation of land, especially land containing natural resources, impartially at its true value. It is also pledged to the organization of a new political party of the people, by the people, and for the people, in order that they may regain control of their government, and in order to break up the present financial control before it strangles our body politic and throws us all into industrial and economic chaos. Has Mr. Mellon any suggestion to submit which will bear comparison?"

SUNDAY SHOWS ALLOWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California.—A matter that has been the cause of much agitation in the vicinity of Los Angeles recently was the passage of an ordinance by the city of Pomona making it unlawful to operate amusement places on Sunday. The constitutionality of this ordinance was questioned upon the fact that the ordinance did not prohibit the giving of entertainments by churches, and therefore was discriminatory. Now comes a decision by Judge Charles L. Burnell of the superior court that the so-called "Blue Sunday" ordinance of Pomona is unconstitutional and granting a restraining order forbidding the city's interference with the operation of West Coast Theaters, Inc. picture houses, pending further litigation.

FRUIT GROWERS AID PACKERS' INTEREST

Modification of Monopoly Safeguard Asked Because of Its Detrimental Effect on Marketing of California Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Modification of the "consent decree" in favor of the big packers is in prospect. It became known yesterday that the Department of Justice has given its consent to an effort at modification of the decree through an appeal pending before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which after lengthy negotiations put the agreement into effect several months ago.

One of the safeguards against monopoly by the packers which was put into force by the court's "consent decree" order, restrained them from using their refrigerator cars as common carriers. It is this feature of the arrangement arrived at between the Department of Justice and the District Supreme Court which it is now sought to modify.

The campaign for modification was launched by the California fruit growers, who have submitted an exhaustive brief to the Department of Justice urging that this particular restraint has had a very detrimental effect on the marketing of California fruit. They have asked for a hearing before the District Court, where they will require that the packers' refrigerator cars be permitted to transport fruit.

Their complaint now is that while they are able to ship the fruit by ordinary carrier service to the large central markets, these facilities do not permit the building up of a fruit market on hundreds of points of consumption on the road between the producing area and the central markets, like Chicago and New York. They put forward the plea that the packer refrigerator cars which deliver meat at all points should be available to them in building up their markets, and they accordingly have submitted to the Department of Justice their plea for modification.

Guy D. Goff, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the matter? He has studied the plea of the California's fruit growers and is quite convinced that the argument they put forward is strong enough to warrant the Department of Justice in helping them to get the modification of the court ruling. It was stated that unless arguments which did not appear as yet were put forward in opposition to the proposal the department would be inclined to support the modification of the "consent decree" to the extent demanded by the fruit growers. It was stated that the intent now is that the modification should be permanent.

Whether or not the packers had a hand in the maneuver to get from under important features of the decree has not been indicated. The Department of Justice has not heard from the packers, though of course it is taken for granted that they will lend all their support to a matter which so directly affects their interests. As viewed in some quarters here, an important consideration underlying the demand for a modification of the court's decree is that it offers an entering wedge for the complete nullification of the refrigerator restraint order not only as regards the California fruit, but as regards other commodities as well.

SOUTH DAKOTA CITY TO INSTALL MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The city of Clark, in eastern South Dakota, has had a city manager for some time, now Rapid City, in accordance with the result of a special election held some weeks ago, is about to install one.

Preliminary to installing such an officer, the city commissioners of Rapid City have enacted an ordinance fixing the duties of the city manager and taking other action in connection with the creation of the new office. It is provided that the duties of the manager will be subject to the direction and approval of the city commissioners. The city manager will be the executive and administrative head of the municipal government, and will be required to see that the laws and city ordinances are enforced.

Annually on August 1 he must submit to the city commissioners a budget, and he will make a report from time to time on the financial condition and needs of the city. He also will be required to recommend such measures as he deems necessary for the welfare of the city and its people.

The city manager has the right to be present at city commissioners' meetings and to discuss all matters, but shall have no vote. The city manager will have no power to contract for the payment of money in excess of \$200, without approval of the city commissioners. Rapid City will be the first city in western South Dakota to have a city manager.

WESTERN AERIAL PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California.—The aerial patrol for fires over the Santa Barbara national forest is to be opened soon. The San Diego Associated Press sends out a dispatch which says: "Orders to send 20 more De Havilland airplanes to March Field (Santa Barbara), Riverside, and Mather Field, Sacramento, for aerial forestry patrol operations have been received by Major Shepler W. Fitzgerald, commander of the aeronautical supply and base at Rockwell Field. Flies from the ninth and ninety-first squadrons will be sent here from Sacramento. It is understood here that the fire

patrols have not been sent out before this season, because of lack of funds. The plane which will patrol this section goes as far north as Santa Maria, and passes high over this city twice daily during the season."

COMMUNITY CAN HELP THE SOLDIER

Hospitality and Friendship Mean a Lot to Disabled Men, Says District Board Officer Engaged in Vocational Education Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The personal service section of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, recently organized to supplement the other agencies for the rehabilitation of the soldiers in their vocational, handicapped in their vocations, has issued an appeal for recreational service through Mrs. Maude O. Truesdale of the Second District board. She says in part:

"Many Federal Board students are so handicapped that they cannot avail themselves of the ordinary means of recreation provided in the schools they attend. They need the help of the community. Hospitality, friendship, and cordiality mean much to these men, many of whom are away from all home influences. Their wives, too, often need to be given social contacts to keep them contented and satisfied to make the sacrifices re-education may entail. Social clubs organized among these men can be greatly aided by such agencies as the American Legion, Rotary clubs, chambers of commerce, churches and women's organizations."

"The government is establishing a number of summer camps where the men may have two weeks' vacation at cost. In different parts of the country individual organizations are entertaining groups of disabled trainees in need of rest and outdoor life for periods of from two to four weeks. Twenty-five who went to Bennington, Vermont, have come back better Americans. One said he had met 'real Americans' such as he had dreamed of at his blacksmith's anvil in Russia. Others who have been the guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Greenwich, Connecticut, say they long for a chance to get into the country to live and take agricultural training."

"Since June, 1918, when Congress first organized this work, more than 85,000 disabled men have been placed in training in various educational institutions, in placement in trades, and with business firms. As the training averages two years, and nearly half the men did not apply until 1920, the number of actual rehabilitations have been few comparatively, only about 4000, but this cannot be taken as a criticism of the program. It has been a huge undertaking to find suitable educational opportunities for men over 21 which would furnish not only practical training in a trade, but the necessary academic education, in many cases, elementary. The industrial depression and unemployment all over the country has made the task of finding placement for the men harder, nor has the business man fully realized his responsibility for getting them on their feet."

"As the training program developed, the Board of Vocational Education discovered that rehabilitation requires more than educational facilities, and so early in 1921 Congress admitted this additional responsibility by establishing a personal service section, and making an appropriation for its support."

MEXICO REBUILDING WITH TEXAS LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Texas News Office
GALVESTON, Texas.—Large quantities of Texas lumber are moving into Mexico from Galveston and other Gulf ports to be used for reconstruction work there, according to steamship men and ocean freight brokers of Galveston, who have been handling this business. The steamship Lackawanna and the schooner W. J. Patterson, recently loaded with lumber at Galveston for Tampico, and the steamship Weller, are loading a cargo of lumber for the same port.

Both rough and finished lumber is being purchased, and it is said the lumber is being used almost altogether for rebuilding cities, towns and farm homes wrecked or burned during the years of guerrilla warfare. The lumber moving from Gulf ports is being used for construction in the district about Tampico and Vera Cruz. Large quantities of lumber are also moving into Mexico by rail through the border ports of Brownsville, Laredo and El Paso. This lumber being used in rebuilding Northern Mexico.

NEW YORK STATE'S POPULATION
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—New York State's population of 10,385,227, divided by color and race, was 10,172,087 white, 198,423 Negroes, 5503 Indians, 5573 Chinese, 2686 Japanese and 735 others. It was announced yesterday by the Census Bureau. The whites increased 13.4 per cent, while the Negroes increased 47.9 per cent. The foreign-born white population numbered 2,786,172 in 1920, against 2,729,272 in 1910.

NO FAR EASTERN STATEMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced here yesterday that he had made no statement or comment on the Far Eastern question, "beyond repetition of the traditional policy of the 'open door' in China." His announcement was prompted by newspaper reports purporting to give his views regarding China.

CURB ON RETIRED OFFICIALS FAVORED

Department of Justice Comes Out in Favor of Measure to Defer Their Practicing in Suits Against the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Justice has come out definitely in support of the bill recently introduced in the House by George W. Edmonds (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, which would prohibit former employees of the government from practicing in suits brought against the government, in which they formerly engaged in its behalf, within a three-year period of the time of their retirement. It was stated at the department yesterday that its position would be laid before the House Judiciary Committee by Henry H. Daugherty, Attorney-General, or one of his associates at a hearing today.

Mr. Daugherty, in discussing yesterday the stand taken by the department, set forth the necessity for the passage of such a bill from the government's viewpoint. There is an existing law on the subject, dating from years back, but as no penalties are attached to its infringement it has sunk into abeyance. The proposed bill covers practically the same ground; the principal difference being that the time limitation is extended to from two to three years.

Not After Anybody
"The Department of Justice is not after anybody," stated Mr. Daugherty emphatically. "This legislation will affect Republicans and Democrats alike. We feel that it is not altogether right that persons who have had access to information while in the employ of the government, and with the government for a client, should be using that information on behalf of clients engaged in the same litigation against the government."

He stated that he knew of many instances at the present time where former government officials are conducting the same lawsuit on behalf of other clients. The fact that very often in important cases it takes as much as three years to reach the crucial point in the litigation he gave as the reason for extending the time limit to three years.

Mr. Daugherty was careful to explain that the only motive behind the department's move to take an active part in pushing the Edmonds bill was the protection of the government. It was disclosed that the situation had recently assumed serious aspects when former officials of the Treasury Department were discovered to be practicing outside cases in which they have been instrumental in saving for outside corporations and individuals millions of dollars which would otherwise have come into the Treasury.

Practice Widespread
So widespread was this practice that David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued an order for a thorough investigation of leakages and the giving out of confidential information by persons now or at some time past engaged in administration of the revenue laws.

With the growth of the custom of lobby building in Washington, there has developed a wide field of practice for erstwhile employees of the Federal Government. These number not merely clerks in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or assistant attorneys in the Department of Justice, or adjudicators in the Shipping Board, but even the highest class of federal officials. Many former members of Cabinets, on relinquishing office, follow the practice of signaling their departure from Government service by establishing law headquarters in Washington.

JAPANESE EMBASSIES HAVE DISAGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Shidehara, announced yesterday that he disagreed with the official statement issued by the Japanese Embassy in London last Friday saying there was "a certain current of opinion" in Japan unfavorable to the American proposal for the disarmament conference and predicting "that the practical result cannot be reckoned upon with any degree of confidence."

The Ambassador emphasized the rather unusual situation of disagree-

ing with the Japanese Embassy in London by issuing the following statement:

"The Japanese Embassy, whose attention was called to the Associated Press dispatch from London, disavowed any knowledge of the statement said to have been issued by the Japanese Embassy at London. They stated that the settled decision of the Japanese Government to enter the conference whole-heartedly and, with confidence was already made clear beyond all misapprehension and that their information from Tokyo indicated that this attitude had the substantial support of the Japanese people and press."

Baron Shidehara regards Japan's acceptance to enter the conference as evidence that his country is confident of its successful outcome.

MEXICAN BANDIT EXTENDS APOLOGIES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Lieut. Jesus Renteria, Mexican bandit chief, has extended apologies to Harold G. Peterson, former army lieutenant in the aviation service, who was held captive in Mexico with Lieut. Paul H. Davis until a ransom of \$15,000 had been arranged for their release, according to a message received by Mr. Peterson at his home in White Bear, Minnesota.

At the time of their capture, about two years ago, Lieutenants Davis and Peterson were doing patrol work on the Mexican border. They were forced to land near Pilares, Mexico, and were held by bandits. A ransom later arranged by the United States Government brought about their release.

POSTAL CONGRESS HAS BIG PROGRAM

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Pan-American Postal Congress, in session here this month, will discuss the establishment of direct postal communication between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Many problems will come up for discussion, including propositions submitted by the United States, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Mexico. It is suggested among other things that the domestic letter rate be adopted on Pan-American mails and that the dollar be taken as the momentary unit in the postal service.

SWEET SERVICE BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Sweet bill, reorganizing government service to veterans of the world war, was signed yesterday by President Harding.

Charles R. Forbes, of Washington State, now director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, was nominated by President Harding yesterday to be director of the Veterans Bureau, created by the Sweet bill.

URUGUAY TO ACCEPT LOAN

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Executive approval has been given the law authorizing the Uruguayan Government to accept the offer, through the National City Bank of New York, of a loan of \$7,500,000. The law becomes effective immediately. The National Administration of Posts and Telegraphs has signed provisionally a contract with a bankers' syndicate headed by the Equitable Trust Company of New York for a loan of \$9,000,000. The loan would be used for the construction of an underground telephone system.

PAGEANT IS SUCCESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LOS GATOS, California.—Convinced that the pageants given in Los Gatos yearly are the strongest drawing cards any town can have, the promoters of the idea in Los Gatos are already planning to make the 1922 show even more pretentious than the recent third annual pageant which proved such a great success. For three nights this spectacle delighted throngs of visitors who came from many parts of the State. Carefully trained, the actors took their parts in such a praiseworthy manner that chambers of commerce in other towns have discussed the advisability of holding similar productions next summer. The pageant this year was "Keang Foo, the Exile," by Wilbur Hall.

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TAMMANY IS ISSUE IN CITY CAMPAIGN

New York Municipal Election
Begun With Coalition Against
Mayor Hylan Chosen—Drys
Say Prohibition Not at Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York's
municipal campaign is now on with
full tickets in the field for and against
Tammany, and with a wet candidate
trying to stir up the dust in the off-
ing.

In Henry H. Curran, the regular
Republican coalition choice for Mayor,
the interests which fight Tammany al-
most as a matter of habit have a
candidate who realized his responsibility
as leader of a ticket launched
against the entrenched forces of
Charles F. Murphy.

As president of the Borough of Man-
hattan, Mr. Curran's place in the Board
of Estimate, over which John F. Hy-
lan, Mayor of New York, presides, has
been made as uncomfortable as possi-
ble by Tammany. The Mayor even
went so far as to fail to provide police
patrols for grandstand tickets for Mr.
Curran, who accepted the situation
philosophically, viewing the parade
from the top of a hydrant.

Finances in Bad Shape

Now the man who was denied a
place in the grandstand is seeking
to force Tammany's Mayor out of City
Hall. He charges that the city's finan-
ces are in such a deplorable condition
that a private corporation under simi-
lar conditions would be in the hands
of a receiver. He alleges that the
Board of Estimate spend most of the
time quarreling. He urges that the
public schools are being alighted to
help make both ends of the city's
finances come somewhere near meet-
ing. And he insists that the coalition
ticket will win.

Meanwhile Chief Murphy is playing
the game like the experienced hand
he is. When Mr. Curran declared that
Tammany's tickets would be developed
by Mr. Murphy in a dark room and
shown to the public only when Mr.
Murphy had finished it, the Tammany
leader arranged to have his ticket
originate with his country committee,
later to be endorsed by the central
committee.

When Controller Charles L. Craig
was said to be ready to testify against
the Administration before the Meyer
legislative committee, Mr. Murphy,
though against his own inclination,
consented to the naming of Mr. Craig
as controller, but only upon condition
that Mr. Craig have no say about the
rest of the ticket; this making it pos-
sible for Mr. Murphy to run his own
candidate, Dock Commissioner Murray
for alderman president.

Tammany Is the Issue

The Meyer committee, incidentally,
is regarded by many as the Republican
Legislature's attempt to uncover
enough things in the Hylan Adminis-
tration to help the coalition candidate's
campaign toward success. The first
open hearing of the committee yester-
day coincided in time with the be-
ginning of the local campaign.

The big issue of the campaign is
Tammany. County Judge Reuben L.
Haskell is attempting to raise a smoke
screen by running for the majority on
an anti-Volstead platform, but the
drys refuse to be drawn into any such
spurious issue. Judge Haskell himself
says that his campaign is preliminary
to a campaign next year against prohi-
bition and blue laws. This is accepted
by the drys as his admission that if
Mayor he could not change the law,
and that prohibition therefore has no
legitimate place in the campaign.
Whatever Judge Haskell does or says,
whatever happens to him in the cam-
paign, the drys say, will react to their
interest.

Mayor Hylan Is Witness

Charges of Waste and Inefficiency
Denied at Committee Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of
the fact that he had previously read a
lengthy statement regarding the city's
financial condition, John F. Hylan,
Mayor of New York, the first witness
summoned before the Meyer legislative
committee, which is conducting an in-
quiry into the activities of the present
Administration, including alleged
waste, inefficiency and other charges,
proved, when examined by Senator
Eliot B. Brown, counsel for the com-
mittee, to be rather lacking in definite
information. Early in the hearing in
the committee's first open session, held
in the City Hall, Mayor Hylan admit-

ted that he had never heard whether
the debt limit had been exceeded by
\$100,000,000 at the time he went into
office, nor was he aware that on Janu-
ary 1, 1920, there were outstanding
special revenue bonds to the value of
\$12,000,000, issued by the city in ex-
cess of the tax limit of one tenth of
1 per cent of the assessed valuation of
real estate.

Not Financial Officer

Mayor Hylan reminded Senator
Brown that he was not the financial
officer of the city, but merely the execu-
tive officer, and not supposed to be
familiar with details as the duly
elected financial officer should be.
Senator Brown replied that as Mayor
he was the general managing officer
of the city and that the finances were
the principal part of the city of New
York. The Mayor said further that
his actions in regard to appropriations
had been largely guided by the
city's debt limit. He added that he
had read a great many sections of the
charter but could not repeat the sec-
tions regarding tax issuance.

In his statement the Mayor said that
the legislative resolution upon which
the committee operated contained
reckless assertions founded not on
fact, but upon common report. He
denied the assertion that the city's
financial status was in a perilous con-
dition, also that the revenues and tax
receipts were insufficient to meet the
requirements of public schools and
other departments, adding that the
revenues and receipts from taxes pos-
sible to levy within the constitutional
limit in 1921 exceeded the municipal
and school requirements of that year.
Also that there were deducted from the
total of the 1921 financial requirements
provided for in the budget, and the
deferred item of expenditures, the
items resulting from the 1921 opera-
tions, there would be an excess of
revenues and receipts over 1921 re-
quirements.

Local Control Wanted

Mayor Hylan blamed the Legislature
for any financial difficulties incurred
by the city, declaring that if local
officials had complete control over
mandatory items now incumbent on
them to include in the annual budget,
undoubtedly they could make their
actual revenues meet their actual re-
quirements. He said that it was a
fact that during the past year the
highest mark in financing the city had
been reached, but that this was due
to high costs of materials, personal
service, labor and money rates.

If the Legislature had refrained from
placing a \$22,000,000 direct tax burden
on the city it would have had a mar-
ginal of more than \$4,500,000 in revenues,
he said, and declared that in the
future the Legislature could eliminate
such a burden. If the city were not
subjected to legislative meddling, its
revenues would be sufficient for its
own needs, he repeated.

Mayor Hylan denied emphatically
that there was inefficiency, waste and
corruption in the various city depart-
ments, and added that it was possible
city officials had the power of complete
control over the employees, functions
and existence of city departments, it
would be possible to make changes
carefully in the interests of economy
and efficient government.

HIGH PRICES BLAMED ON DAIRY COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Charging
the existence of a milk and dairy
products trust, U. S. Lash, Attorney-
General of Indiana, has filed suit in
the Marion County Court against the
Indiana manufacturers of dairy prod-
ucts, a state-wide organization with
headquarters in Indianapolis. The suit
names as defendants also 38 asso-
ciated milk and dairy products com-
panies in this city, and 28 other cities
of the State.
It is asserted that the organization
has a "slush" fund and is maintaining
"unreasonable and unconscionable"
low purchase prices to producers, and
similarly unreasonable high prices to
consumers. Milk is selling in Indian-
apolis at 12 cents a quart. The
wholesale price on ice cream is \$1.10
a gallon. Members of the dairy prod-
ucts organization say the association
is educational and its sole purpose is
to increase both the production and
consumption of dairy products.

OBEYANCE OF LAW DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Strict
compliance with the federal prohibi-
tion law is demanded of members of
the Hartford Golf Club by its presi-
dent, who reminds them that the board
of directors passed a rule forbidding
the possession or use of intoxicating
liquors at the club by members or
their guests. "Any members not car-
ing to cooperate," says the president,
"are at perfect liberty to resign and
make room for some of the desirable
applicants on the waiting list."

CHANGE OF FRONT IN GRAIN QUARREL

Grain Growers Association Calls
Attention to Alleged New Pol-
icy of Dealers Who Pledged
Sum to Fight Cooperative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a statement
at headquarters here, the U. S. Grain
Growers, Inc., call attention to an
alleged change of front on the part
of the Grain Dealers National Asso-
ciation, which several weeks ago at
a convention pledged \$250,000 for
propaganda to fight the grain growers
new cooperative marketing agency.

The grain dealers started out, says
the statement, to attack the growers'
company direct and by name, but has
now changed its tactics, says its pur-
poses are purely defensive and educa-
tional, and will never again men-
tion the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.,
directly in its propaganda.

"Acting through R. I. Mansfield,"
said the statement, "who sees no dif-
ference between cooperation and state
ownership, and who 'warned' Michi-
gan that the gang of Bolsheviks which
'ruined' North Dakota and leaped over
night into Illinois, were coming to
wreck that State, the Grain Dealers
National Association announces it is
now ready to 'educate' farmers."

Indirect Attack

"The attack must now be indirect,
under cover and from the rear as
much as possible. In a letter which
W. G. Culbertson, secretary of the
Illinois Grain Dealers Association, sent
to his membership shortly after the
\$250,000 fund had been pledged, he
plainly stated that the money would
be used in 'actively combating activi-
ties of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.,
and county agents."

"It is significant that this new
permanent policy confining their
effort to 'educational' work among
farmers was announced shortly after
Mr. Mansfield's committee held a meet-
ing here on July 27. Since that time,
nothing other than verbal statements
by persons connected with, or in sym-
pathy with, the grain trade's 'educa-
tional' work has been heard about
'Bolsheviks,' 'anarchists,' 'growing two
ears of corn where one grew before,'
'burning crop surpluses' and other
such charges as were so frequently
made before the Mansfield committee
met."

Farmers Unconvinced

"The fact that Mr. Mansfield con-
tinues at the head of the grain trade
'educational' work strongly indicates
that there has been a change of front,
but not of heart, on the part of those
who are backing 'the committee,' say
officers of the U. S. Grain Growers,
Inc."

"It will take more than the mere
announcement of a 'permanent policy,'"
C. H. Gustafson, president of the
grain growers company, said, "to con-
vince farmers that the idea back of
the campaign is materially different
now from what it was when the \$250,-
000 'war chest' was pledged at Cin-
cinnati."

CITY GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That hous-
ing be declared a public utility as a
solution of the housing problem and
that higher taxes be levied upon unim-
proved land is advocated by the New
York state branch of the Farmer-
Labor Party in the municipal platform
recently adopted. The party charges
that nowhere has inefficient gov-
ernment fallen so low as here, under
the present Hylan administration.

It charges that the police are di-
verted from their duty to take part in
useless parades; that although the
present mayor was elected on an econ-
omy platform, taxes have increased
without a proportionate increase in ef-
ficiency or in service; that the
Mayor's pre-election promise of a seat
for every school child has not only not
been kept but that even standing room
has been lacking with more than
100,000 children on part time; and that

although elected largely by Labor
votes, the Mayor had repeatedly ig-
nored the requests of that class for
justice or for representation on the
Board of Education which, the party
charges further, is dominated exclu-
sively by business interests.

The party advocates the inaugura-
tion of a system of public works to re-
lieve unemployment, and unemploy-
ment insurance; also legislation deny-
ing the right of judges to issue in-
junctions in industrial disputes and
government ownership of public util-
ities, particularly transportation facili-
ties and terminal markets.

FARMER OFFICERS HAVE PAY REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—According to the
contention held from the first by many
of the directors, that the salaries of
the officers should be nominal during
initial stages of organization, the ex-
ecutive committee of the United States
Grain Growers, Inc., the new farmer
national grain sales agency, has or-
dered a slash in salaries from the
president down, ranging from 37 1/2
to 23 per cent, and totaling more than
\$33,000 annually.

Antagonists of the new farmers'
movement, led by the Chicago Board
of Trade and the National Grain De-
alers Association, have attacked the
salaries provided for the directors and
other officials, and have stirred up
sentiment among the farmers against
the officers of the company. Some of
the organizers of the movement
claimed that in the past the officers
of farm organizations had been com-
pensated in niggardly fashion, and
that in order to get the best men for
the United States Grain Growers, Inc.,
they should offer salaries commensu-
rate with the size of the responsibility.

This opinion at first prevailed, but
has now been overturned. It is ex-
plained that the officers so far have
not in any case drawn their full sal-
aries, but had been content with liv-
ing expenses. The cut was opposed
by some on the grounds that it would
look as though their opponents had
forced them to it.

AREA FACTOR IN FARM PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That
success in farming, measured in terms
of the family income and standards
of living, is directly proportional to
the size of the farm business, should
be a generally accepted fact, in the
opinion of H. D. McCullough, in charge
of farm management demonstrations
of the South Dakota Agricultural Col-
lege extension service. He states that
many farms are so small that their
owners cannot possibly make a good
living, and:

"This does not mean that it is nec-
essary to farm from 600 to 1000 acres
in order to have a 'good-sized busi-
ness' and to earn enough to live well,
educate one's children and provide
savings. In general farming districts
the business on a farm of from 160 to
400 acres, under good management, is
large enough to provide a satisfactory
income."

"In a farm management survey made
in South Dakota last summer it was
found that farmers who had less than
50 acres in crops did not make hired
secretaries or more did much better. The
difference in favor of the larger farm
would have been even greater in a
year of normal prices for farm prod-
ucts."

LOWER FREIGHT RATES WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Asking
the cooperation of the business
men in securing a lower freight rate
on grain, Charles Eyer of this city,
secretary of the Farmers Grain De-
alers Association of South Dakota, in a
recent speech sketched the history of
the elevator movement and spoke of
the desirability of cooperation between
the farmers and the business men in
town, and mentioned the need of
lower freight rates. He mentioned
the hearing which is to be held in
Washington, District of Columbia, on
August 15, when arguments will be
made to lower the freight rates on
grain.

LABOR CONDEMNS CONTRACT SYSTEM

State Federation Declares That
Individual Contract Practice
Hits at Fundamentals of Uni-
onism—Resolution Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—

Condemnation of the individual con-
tract system as an attack on the
fundamentals of labor unionism,
was embodied in a resolution adopted
yesterday by the Massachusetts State
branch of the American Federation of
Labor in convention here. The re-
solution was directed mainly at the sys-
tem as applied in Springfield, and
pledged the aid of the state organiza-
tion to the local unions in opposing
a practice declared to be a "menace
to the union labor movement."

Discussion of the motion against
the individual contract system was
productive of a marked division of
opinion in the convention on the Fed-
eration's machinery and methods in
settling disputes. The arguments ad-
vanced by a so-called "progressive"
element favored boycott and refusal
to handle by union men of products
produced under the individual con-
tract. This view was opposed on the
ground that the "one big union" cham-
pioned by the "progressives" induced
to Labor autocracy, and it was
asserted that cooperation in support
of the organization would be of
greater value and would assure that
no Russian flag of despotism would
be flying over American citizens. The
"progressives" refuted the imputa-
tion of bolshevism tendencies, but
added that if Bolshevism means effort
to obtain better pay, hours and living
conditions, the name is applicable.

Equal Pay Resolve

An echo of the recent session of the
Massachusetts General Court is found
in a resolution approved by the con-
vention declaring for equal pay for
equal work. Labor was particularly
active during the legislative session in
support of an equal pay measure spon-
sored by Boston women high school
teachers. The measure failed to pass
the Legislature, but the fundamental
of "equal pay for equal work" is an
integral part of the Labor platform.

National legislation prohibiting in-
terstate commerce in products of con-
vict labor was asked by the convention
in adopting a resolution opposing this
sort of labor in instances where it
enters into competition with organized
Labor. Resolves endorsing the Near
East Relief, and its work, and the
Industrial Rehabilitation act, were
also given approval. The convention
requested the repeal of the electrical
license law.

Alleging that loans have been made
by Federal Reserve banks to persons
who have used the money for specu-
lative purposes, the convention went on
in adopting a resolution opposing this
sort of labor in instances where it
enters into competition with organized
Labor. Resolves endorsing the Near
East Relief, and its work, and the
Industrial Rehabilitation act, were
also given approval. The convention
requested the repeal of the electrical
license law.

Theatrical Situation

A reflection of the present musi-
cians' strike in New York City reached
the convention in the form of a warn-
ing by delegates of the stage workers
union that the "open shop" issue in
the theater is coming to the front for
decision. The sentiment of the con-
vention was unmistakably in favor of
a strong stand for the closed shop and

against such plans as the individual
contract system.
It is expected that the subject of
the law passed by the state Legislature
permitting suits against voluntary as-
sociations will be largely discussed.
This measure was actively fought by
the legislative department of the state
branch and is now to be submitted to
referendum on the 1922 ballot, a re-
ferendum petition having been filed
with the Secretary of State. The union
holds that the law permits suits
against unions allowing complainants
to tie up the funds of the organization
and finally break or dissolve them.

PROHIBITION DATA CARRIED TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Informa-

tion, regarding the tangible benefits
resulting both economically and so-
cially from prohibition is being car-
ried by Miss Cora Francis Stoddard,
executive secretary of the Scientific
Temperance Federation, who sailed
last week as one of the 10 United States
delegates to the International Con-
gress Against Alcoholism meeting at
Lausanne, Switzerland, August 22 to
27. Miss Stoddard will address the
congress on visual methods in popular
temperance education, and will make
several other addresses on the Con-
tinent.

With the sixteenth meeting of the
congress, its membership feels that
the aims of the organization, and its
declarations and studies of alcoholism,
have been vindicated by the United
States. It is pointed out that before
the first meeting of the congress in
Antwerp, Belgium, in 1885, moral
suasion made little headway against
alcoholism. This congress, however,
set out on the task of securing and
publishing experimental evidence
about alcohol from all points of view.
In this way pertinent and practical
data was made available for the
schools, paving the way for a popular
appreciation of prohibition.

According to plans the Lausanne
meeting this month will consider re-
cent researches into the effects of
alcohol, will give considerable atten-
tion to the non-alcoholic use of grapes
and other fruits, and will take up
practical methods of school and col-
lege education, popular presentation
and legislative action.

NEWSPAPER LOSES COPYRIGHT POINT

NEW YORK, New York—Learned
Hand, federal judge, has dismissed the
portion of a complaint, alleging in-
fringement of copyright, in the suit
brought by the Philadelphia Public
Ledger against the New York Times in
connection with the republication on
February 1, 1920, of a letter written
by Viscount Grey to the London Times.
The letter dealt with the attitude of
the United States and the Senate to-
ward the League of Nations, and the
Ledger claimed that its republication
by the New York Times violated the
plaintiff's exclusive contract rights for
the London paper's news service.

Concerning the second portion of
the complaint, which alleged unfair
competition, Judge Hand ruled that
there was basis for the claim if it
could be proved that the republica-
tion of the letter was attested by a
false statement and that, as a result
of the news obtained by the plaintiff
from the London Times depended
largely upon the exclusiveness of it,
injury might follow information that
the news could be obtained from other
sources.

"Its readers," said Judge Hand, re-
ferring to the Ledger, "would naturally
attribute less value to that service if
they learned that it was shared by the
defendant. Thus, the second cause for
action is good to some extent and a
motion to dismiss it will not lie."

JITNEY FIGHT IN SPOKANE RENEWED

Street Car Companies Protest
Action of City Commissioners
in Allowing Buses to Compete
on Practically All Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPOKANE, Washington—After two

years of comparative quiet in the
street railway situation in Spokane a
struggle has again developed as the
result of the action of the city com-
missioners in turning loose jitney
buses to cover practically all the
routes over the city covered by the
street railways. A little more than
two years ago the commissioners
stopped the jitney method of trans-
portation entirely by refusing a re-
newal of license to about 30 drivers.
This step was taken as a means of
protection to the street car companies
that claimed to be doing an unprof-
itable business that would ultimately
result in their inability to operate.

A year ago the companies applied
to the State Public Service Commis-
sion, created by the last Legislature,
for permission to charge a fare of 6
cents. This was opposed by the city
commissioners, but after a hearing
before the state commission the street
car companies were authorized to
charge a 6-cent fare. Recently a
second appeal to the State Public
Service Commission was made by the
car companies for permission to in-
crease the fare to 8 cents. The in-
crease was again fought by the city
commissioners, but the car companies
were victorious and the 8-cent fare
was put into effect. The city com-
missioners retaliated by calling out
the jitneys. Through the efforts of
the Chamber of Commerce and the
newspapers the car companies ap-
proached the city commissioners with
a compromise offer to sell five car
tickets for 35 cents (charging eight
cents only where a single fare was
paid in cash) provided the jitneys
were not allowed to operate. This
offer was tabled without consideration
and the jitneys were licensed.

The controversy continues with the
newspapers, the Chamber of Com-
merce and many of the more promi-
nent business men on one side, while
the city commissioners, having taken
a stand, are holding the bit firmly and
are supported by a credible per cent
of the people. Reports show that the
jitneys are not being especially well
supported, while the revenues of the
car companies are slightly increasing.
The car companies have now made
application to the city commissioners
to take out their tracks on certain
streets and to discontinue service tem-
porarily on other streets.

LOWER EXPORT RATES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Lower ex-
port rates on barley, beans, peas, rice,
dried fruits, vegetables and canned
goods recently went into effect here,
according to A. D. Hagaman, district
freight and passenger agent for the
Southern Pacific lines and the San
Diego & Arizona Railway. Work of
the railroads in issuing tariff supple-
ments in record time is responsible
for the fact that the new rates already
are in effect.



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AS MR. CAMBO SEES THE CIERVA POLICY

Regionalist Leader Says Mr. de la Cierva's Railway Reconstruction Bill Meant the Giving of Money Without Profit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The general view of Mr. Cambo, leader of the Catalan Regionalist Party in the Spanish Cortes, is that he is a highly practical and level-headed man, one really desirous of assisting toward the regional aspirations of his part of Spain, but conscious, as always, of the realities of the case and, for that, no fanatic. A keen party man, he is yet, through his Regionalism, in a manner a little distinct and separate from the party politics of the rest of Spain, particularly the Castilian center; hence his judgment might be considered of the more value. Again for a brief period he himself during the so-called national ministry, at an acute stage of the European war, was Minister of Public Works, much against his will, and not merely then but at other times he has had strong, clear views on national reconstruction, its necessities and its practicabilities. Hence his contribution to the general argument upon the la Cierva reconstruction scheme, and particularly the railway part of it, which is for the time being the most keenly discussed, was anticipated with much interest.

Mr. Cambo has made his attitude very clear. He yearns for all this reconstruction, and does not specifically condemn any of the la Cierva proposals. What he says is that this is a problem of great immensity, one of overwhelming consequence for Spain, and one of the like of which other nations, greater than Spain, have found it necessary to devote years of study in. Yet it appeared that in this case the Minister of Public Works had improvised his scheme at the very short-notice, had fallen into many errors, and was neglecting some most serious points. Mr. Cambo does not believe in this.

Importance of Transport
In the course of the declaration of his views he said that everywhere in the world political problems were having to give way before those of transport and public works, which were of extreme importance, and it would be a lamentable thing if in the Parliament of Spain mere party interest were placed before that of the public. That would completely deprive of its prestige the Parliament, that might either accomplish the ruin of or restore the nation for the good of all. Problems of this character occupied weeks and months in foreign parliaments, because they needed long and competent deliberation. In the case of these reconstruction schemes in Spain nobody in the country knew anything at all about them.

Problems of this kind were examined in all foreign parliaments with every kind of documentary evidence fully set out; never in the case of Spain had problems of such a character been presented with so much care, and those who were accustomed to deal with these matters wondered whether behind all this verbiage there was something concrete or not. The program in so far as it referred to the highly important system of the Madrid, Saragossa & Alicante Railway was improvised in a few hours. Could that kind of thing be accepted, seeing the gigantic importance to Spain of a true settlement of the railway problem? Did the minister believe that his program of public works could possibly prevail in the form in which he had submitted it?

A Solution Urgent

It had been said that sections 4 and 5 of the statement prepared by the Minister had been distributed among the deputies, but they did not appear to have received them. (Several deputies cried out that they had not, and Mr. de la Cierva interrupted with the declaration that he had distributed 1000 copies.) Mr. de la Cierva in his opinion was wrong in supposing that he might ask for such enormous financial authorizations in connection with his bill, without furnishing sufficient facts and figures respecting the solution of these problems of the railways and public works as extremely urgent, and he thought it would constitute the final dishonor of this Parliament if it were to be dissolved without these questions being settled. So it was necessary that the government and the opposition sections should put their heads together to do all they could to contribute to a settlement. The railway problem was complex, and it preoccupied the governments and parliaments of all countries.

England and the United States had taken advantage of the lessons they learned before the war and of the period of struggle also, and would reap benefits in consequence. There were three systems of control of the railways, one being by the state, another by private companies, and the third a mixed combination. In Spain evidently the control by the private companies had failed, and it now remained to be decided which of the other systems should be adopted.

Mr. Cambo passed then to a closer criticism of the la Cierva propositions. He said that in this bill it was proposed to give the maximum advantage to the companies and the minimum to the public interest. There seemed to be a suggestion that Parliament should go outside the law; such a road as that was extremely dangerous. What was wanted here in Spain at the present time was a policy of guarantee so that they could get rid of the attraction of Spanish capital in foreign countries. It was in pursuit of such a policy that the English

Treasury had issued bonds at almost 7 per cent; that was not done as a matter of caprice. The Minister of Public Works had told Parliament that in this matter of the railways no civil rights existed; that there were no "rights" for anyone, and that therefore there were no concessions. But in every other country formidable companies and corporations were being established with concessions for the exploitation of everything, waterfalls and all natural resources. Did Mr. la Cierva really mean that the laws of concession were worth nothing, because if so where were the guarantees for capital to come from after such a statement? What guarantee was the government going to give to those who came forward as subscribers to a loan? All this bore upon the present consideration of the assistance to be given to the railways in that it did not appear that the state received any guarantees for the concessions which it made.

A Spoilation System

The consortium system that was proposed was one of spoilation. In Spain there were many great companies that had not accepted advances of money from the state, but had yet accumulated substantial reserves. It was wrong that such enterprises should be treated worse than those which had administered their affairs badly. The mixed system of control that had been adopted in countries that found themselves in something like the same situation as Spain had the advantages of minimum cost to the state and maximum benefit to the public interest. The scheme that the Spanish Chamber was now discussing was a system of consortium, with redemption after a period of 30 years, and in this system were concentrated all the inconveniences of all other systems without the advantages of any. The State would pay the same as if it had taken possession of the railways. The companies would take their 5 per cent, and the State would attend to the constructional works. In this bill Mr. la Cierva had invented a system of giving money without guarantee and without profit. To the Madrid, Saragossa & Alicante Railway the State would give eight times its capital, and the company would continue in command. All the defects, of state and company control were combined in this new system that was proposed. Today the companies had responsibility; according to this scheme they would have none. They would come by it to chaos, and would centuplicate the crisis of authority from which Spain was suffering at the present time.

In regard to other public works, Mr. Cambo said that all the money that had been subscribed for this purpose in the past had been shamefully mispent. And finally on the general question, he felt that while the State was in the position of asking for a national loan of 800,000,000 pesetas to liquidate its budget deficit, it could not lend with success its assistance in the work of reconstruction. They could not operate in a regime of prolonged and indefinite deficits; that would lead them on straight to chaos. But, nevertheless, these great questions must be settled. What the Minister of Public Works proposed was not a formula, and he thought that all the leaders of the minority parties should unite in the preparation of a formula, and that they should then bind themselves to assisting it through Parliament. He appealed to Mr. de la Cierva to give a deeper study to these great questions during the summer season.

Mr. de la Cierva's Defense

Mr. de la Cierva's comment on this important criticism, after thanking its author for its austere reasonableness, was that in the preparation of the scheme the government had entered into close consultation with the railway companies; all the facts of the case had been at their disposal and had been closely studied. The situation of the companies was such that they would submit to any imposition that the State laid upon them, but Mr. Cambo would realize that to take advantage of that situation and to determine an abusive redemption would be an indignity on the part of the State. The patriotic spirit would decide what would be the most beneficial solution to the problems. The companies had asked for the increase of the rates and the issue of debentures redeemable in 60 years.

When he took charge of the Ministry of Public Works the previous government was preparing a bill for the solution of the problem on these lines. He did not like such measures and preferred to make a more ample, clear and final settlement. A great Mexican minister succeeded in the establishment of a very powerful company in which all existing companies joined together for the construction and exploitation of all the railway lines of the republic. "How comforting to the mind are such examples as these!" said Mr. de la Cierva, with a little sarcasm, at the end of his reply.

COTTON EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN BENITO, Texas.—The Rio Grande Valley Growers Exchange has made arrangements for representation in Liverpool, and will sell the cotton grown by its members direct to English spinners through this Liverpool connection, according to officials of the exchange here. Owen Council of Mission, Texas, an official of the organization, will go to Liverpool as personal representative of the exchange, which will sell its cotton through the cotton arm of O'Hea Bros. of Liverpool. A contract has been entered into whereby the exchange agrees to sell to British spinners through this firm all the long staple cotton grown by its members. O'Hea Bros. in turn have agreed to advance 40 per cent of the market price in cash to be paid when cotton is finally sold to English spinners. Already several shipments of Rio Grande Valley cotton have been made through the exchange here.

BRIDGES IN THE HIMALAYAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

All mountainous regions have one common characteristic, that of many rivers. The size of these rivers depends greatly on the stature of the mountains in whose sides they are forever cutting their way. The greater the mountain, the larger the catchment area, and consequently the more snow or water which it is possible to entrap and guide into a few concentrated channels. The volume of water in any river is entirely dependent upon the sources which feed it at the time being.

Consequently it is only natural that in the Himalayas the rivers are conspicuous not only for their size and power, but also for their number. Every valley, every cut in the hillside, indicates the work of running water. The great weight of the monsoon and winter snowfalls provides enough water to keep hundreds of thousands of streams in constant flow. The great glaciers themselves represent almost unlimited river capacity, while in the further Zaskar and Ladak ranges, where the snow and rainfall is but slight, there are countless natural springs feeding crystal clear rivulets, which again meander on through the barren but gently sloping valleys toward the Great Himalayan Range where they join forces with the turbid brownish glacier-fed waters, the feeders of the Ganges, Jumna, Indus and Sutlej, to name a few of the great rivers of India which owe their existence to the Himalayas.

The number and size of Himalayan streams make one of the chief difficulties of the traveler in out-of-the-way districts. No obstacle is more difficult to cross than a river of considerable size and strength. Along well-known routes, such as are to be found in Kashmir or on the Hindustan-Tibet road from Simla, every ditch has been carefully bridged with the aid of modern appliances.

In fact this is so much the case that midway between and below the other two, this middle rope is connected to the two outer ones by cross ropes, and cords every foot or so, and the bridge is complete. The footway is the middle rope, and the two outer ones are meant as hand rails to help the traveler. They are precarious structures to negotiate, but as I have already said, the inhabitants are simple folk. Sometimes these jhulas are made really solid affairs—comparatively speaking being it understood—by doubling the foot rope and tying sticks across from one of these doubled ropes to another.

The cantilever bridges are usually near the surface of the water while the jhulas are mostly suspended some way above. After all, the rules of construction render this difference necessary, but one of the results is that while the jhulas almost always escape the effects of floods and avalanches, the cantilever bridges are usually washed down at least once a year, and sometimes more often.

On one occasion I remember I was marching with my party on the far side of one of the principal branches of the Ganges in the Great Himalayan Range. We had crossed to where we were by what seemed to be a particularly strong cantilever bridge, but a sudden avalanche caused such a spate that this bridge was washed away. In order to recross the only thing to do was to build a temporary bridge, a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Explorers crossing the Ganges by a bridge made of six tree trunks

It is doubtful whether the majority of travelers realize the frequency with which they cross running water during a single day's march; but let such one leave the beaten track and he will soon begin to realize that they are frequently crossing some sort of stream. Generally it is but a tiny rivulet across which they can step with scarcely an increase in their stride. Many brooks may be negotiated with the help of a couple of stepping-stones round which the water gurgles and leaps. Sometimes it may be necessary to wade, but on these occasions the water will seldom be much above the knees, and elsewhere native bridges will span the obstacles.

Such bridges are most invariably of one of two types, either a simple cantilever bridge or a rude form of suspension bridge. The former type is encountered chiefly in the further ranges, where the rivers are narrower. On each bank a bed of bowlders is built; on these bowlders are laid three trunks, about a foot in diameter, which slightly project across the gap. The ends of the trunks which rest on the bank are held down by more rocks. On these are placed another layer of trunks, this time pro-

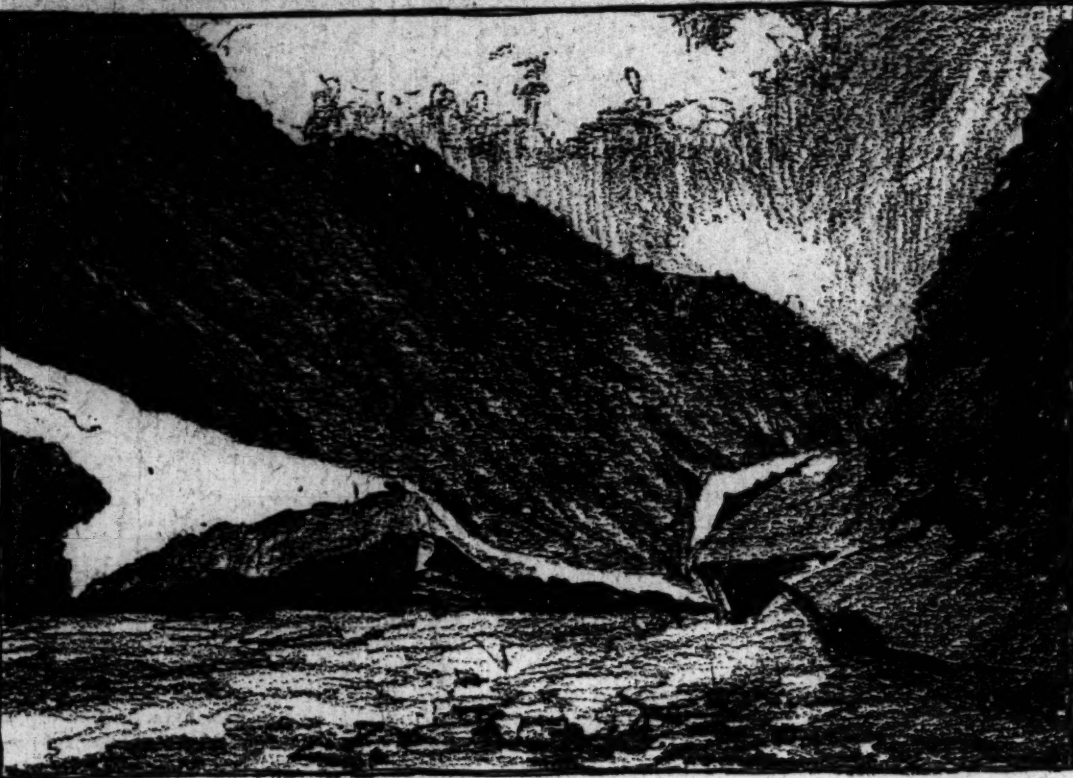
jecting slightly further, and the ends are again weighted with rocks and rubble. This process is continued until the actual gap between the ends of the topmost layer of trunks is sufficiently small to be spanned with a single trunk, when the bridge is made. Finishing touches are sometimes added in the way of crosspieces and footboards, but sometimes these are lacking. The local inhabitants are simple folk whose object is to cross from one side of the river to the other, and as long as the crossing can be effected somehow they are indifferent as to niceties.

Suspension bridges are usually known as jhulas and consist of but three main ropes, one of which is

small valley entirely filled up with a vast snow bridge—the distance from bank to bank being but a score of yards, while the actual expanse of snow may reach for over a mile. In more open valleys it may be that the whole ground is covered with a dense field of solid snow in the midst of which gaps and fissures appear, indicating the course of the stream underneath.

In the Zaskar and Ladak ranges snow bridges do not show the same expanse of surface, nor are they of such frequent occurrence, but it is seldom that a convenient one cannot be found which will enable the traveler to cross beyond.

As the summer advances the tropical



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission, from a photograph

A broken snow bridge in the Zaskar Range

sun begins to make itself felt on even these dense masses of snow and ice, and they gradually dwindle in size until at last the great arches fall through the torrent beneath. As a rule this does not occur until the middle of June.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT INDIA SHORTLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—All speculations have been definitely set at rest by the official announcement that the Prince of Wales will visit India during the coming cold weather. It is eminently a wise decision, and though perhaps good reasons why the tour should not have been crowded immediately after the Canadian and Australian visits existed, only superabundant political caution dictated a further postponement. True statesmanship, such as is urgently needed in dealing with an oriental people, consists in courage and imagination rather than in timidity. On every ground it is advisable that the future King-Emperor should visit his Indian dominions and that his Indian subjects should see him as soon as possible.

The Prince will not come with the definite object originally set out for him; that has been splendidly performed for him by the Duke of Connaught, but there is little doubt that he will be able to perform valuable political work. He will be able to give India a visible rallying point for the forces of loyalty, and is sure to second the Duke of Connaught and prove himself possessed of a great personality. In a previous article it was pointed out that the Duke was the first person to draw attention away from Mr. Gandhi and the mischievous activities of some of his associates. The Prince's war record, like that of the Duke, will appeal to the soldiers of the Indian Army; he comes both to learn and to teach; what he will teach will perhaps be the value of discipline and of duty always more than faithfully performed to a world now naturally tired of restraint and restriction.

STATE WILL KEEP LABOR EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Governor Henry Allen and the State Highway Commission are planning to hear of any bad unemployment situation in Kansas during the coming winter. The Governor has asked the highway commission to get its plans completed as rapidly as possible for all the good roads work now being contemplated in the State. The counties are urged to get ready for letting the contracts for both grading and paving during the early fall months so that work may be carried on throughout the winter whenever weather permits.

There is no unemployment in Kansas at present, it is said. There are some idle men around the railroad shops, but they have been given authority to seek farm jobs and will not lose their seniority rights if doing farm work. They would lose such rights if doing any other mechanical work. There is a steady demand for farm laborers everywhere in the State. This will continue until the corn is harvested. The signs are said to indicate the likelihood of a considerable surplus of labor throughout the country during the winter, however.

There are about 500 miles of highway construction contemplated. In addition to keeping a large number of idle men employed on road work, the brick and cement plants would also be kept busy throughout the dull season.

BRITISH REFORMERS ATTACK VIVISECTION

Report of British Union for the Abolition of This Practice Is Encouraging to Many Friends of Animals Throughout Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report presented to the twenty-third annual meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection recently held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, was one which gave great hope and encouragement to the workers in the anti-vivisection cause, for it told of a greater interest in, and an increasing desire to know the truth about, the works of the vivisector. So great, in fact, is the public interest that the British Union finds itself in urgent need of more whole-time workers to cope with the ever-increasing demands.

The annual meeting itself was an added testimony to the successful work of the union, for the attendance at the public meeting was so large that many were unable to find seats. The chairman, Roy Horniman, said that in his opinion the British Union was one of the most important bodies existing at the present time, and that it was likely to become one of the greatest and most potent forces fighting for the spirit of liberty, of which the abominable heresy of vivisection was one of the greatest enemies.

The British Union represented the idea of "No compromise with evil." Its president, Dr. Hadwen, was conducting a triumphal campaign throughout America, where the preaching of this ideal was even more needed than it was here, and where the assault upon liberty was more determined and needed a stronger resistance. "I am sure," said Mr. Horniman, "that in this great cause we are very near the final struggle. But it all depends upon you and upon this union which cries, 'No compromise whatever; we won't have the thing at any price! We know that no nation can prosper with such a thing in its midst.'"

Progress in Parliament

J. F. Green referred to the recent parliamentary successes, entire or partial, in regard to measures dealing with the humane treatment of animals—the prohibition of captive pigeon shooting, the Plumage Bill, the Performing Animals Defense bill, and the worn-out horse traffic. He applauded the pertinacity with which Sir Frederick Banbury reintroduced, time after time, the Dogs Bill, but he did not think it had much chance of success at present, because certain members of one of the most powerful trade unions in existence—the Doctors' Trade Union—always blocked it.

The other day one of these gentlemen, Sir Watson Cheyne, had put forward two chief reasons for resisting the prohibition of the vivisection of dogs. One was that dogs were cheaper to procure than other animals, and the other because they were easier to handle. He, the speaker, could not imagine anything meaner than that. Just because the dog loves man and trusts him, it is more docile and so much easier for these barbarous men to handle them than certain other animals—they are afraid of cats. The chief object of the British Union, said Mr. Green, was to create a public opinion, for in these democratic days that was what decided everything, and he concluded with a word of cheer, saying that he was quite confident that progress was being made, and that certainly the younger members of the union would live to halt the day when the abomination of vivisection would be banished.

The Countess of Warwick, who followed Mr. Green, rejoiced to see the enormous upheaval, amounting almost to revolution, which was going on in every department of the country. "I see it with hope and joy," she said, "because it tends to show that

people are awake, that they are dissatisfied with old conditions, that the conscience of society is being roused, and that we are striving toward something better. Tonight we are meeting for the cause of the animals. To torture that which is inarticulate seems to me the most cowardly act possible." Where was the old question as to whether you would sacrifice an animal to save some one near and dear to you? People did not ask that now. They were ashamed of it; it was a pagan argument. Pagans would sacrifice humans and subhumans to propitiate their gods. It was not an argument that could be used by any self-respecting Christian. It was ethically unsound.

Moral Danger of Practice

Bishop Herford said that to him the anti-vivisection cause was a case of "death before dishonor." Perhaps the finest follower of our Lord was St. Francis, who showed the true spirit of Christianity. The animals and the birds were his little brothers and sisters, yet at a recent congress not a word was said by the leaders of modern Christianity about the moral danger of vivisection. One would imagine that they supposed the medical profession to be divinely guided and incapable of wrong. That was a fatal mistake. Selfishness was at the root of vivisection, and people were suffering under the tyranny of brute force, the idea being, "I have a right to do this because I am strong." Persons must not only feel strongly about vivisection, but must think hard, and finally they must not be dismayed because they seem to be few.

H. G. Chancellor said the public had been living on promises of what vivisection was going to do. Vivisection was no nearer to a certain "cure" that they had been trying to effect, and the country had to spend £4,000,000 annually upon former soldiers who were said to be in need of this "cure." For 30 years they had been futilely torturing animals at the Cancer Research Laboratory. People thought they had been made young by an experiment which we are now told was not performed upon them, but which they thought had been performed. "Promises are not a nourishing diet, and people are finding it out," said Mr. Chancellor, who concluded: "The whole thing is a house of cards built on a foundation of falsity, and it must come to the ground; right shall eventually triumph."

KOREAN STUDENTS ON CULTURE MISSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The 16 Korean students who are being sent to their native land for the purpose of reviving and spreading pure Korean culture, have come under the suspicion of the Japanese police and will be closely watched on their tour through the continental peninsula. The Dokokai, an organization of Korean university students in Tokyo, who are earning their own way, is the main organization behind the mission. The 16 Koreans plan first to organize a group of actors in Seoul for the performance of purely nationalistic Korean drama. This will be followed by lecture tours, the subject matter of which will be the ancient Korean culture.

In order to offset this expedition, the Korean Young Men's Buddhist Association and other Korean organizations which are largely controlled and directed by the Tokyo Government, plans to send a group of Koreans across the "continent" for the purpose of spreading purely Japanese culture.

FRENCH ENVOY TO ANGORA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Franklin Bouillon, former Minister and president of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of France, has been sent to Angora as a special envoy. He is regarded here as a valuable asset to the Lebanon as he has already showed his ability as a French diplomatist.



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AUSTRALIA'S COAST FREIGHTS CHEAPEST

Rates Are Lowest in the World. Committee of Representatives Finds, Which Also Praises the War Fleet Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The disorganization of shipping throughout the world has been complete. Very heavy losses of vessels by enemy action and the diversion of nearly all the remainder from their customary routes could have had no other effect.

Australia, although so far from the central scene of conflict, has yet had her maritime problems caused by the war, and it was to solve these that the House of Representatives appointed a select committee to inquire into and report upon (a) the organization and control of interstate shipping; (b) overseas shipping in relation to Australia; and (c) methods to improve mail, cargo and passenger service with overseas countries. Some very interesting information was obtained in regard to the Australian shipping situation, and several valuable findings were arrived at by the committee.

Shortly after the findings were begun it became evident that an investigation into shipping affairs affecting all ports of Australia could best be conducted by a royal commission, but the government upon being appealed to, declined to adopt a recommendation to this effect.

Central War Committee

Upon the outbreak of the war the duty of providing and equipping transports for conveying troops devolved upon the Department of the Navy in accordance with British tradition. These ships had the additional task of carrying Australian produce and manufactures to the overseas markets and eventually about 75 per cent of the whole of the trade from the Commonwealth was managed by the department. The Imperial Government, early in 1915, pressed the Australian Government to release more ships to be released from the coastal trade in order to engage in war service, and in April of that year the interstate steamers belonging to the principal Australian steamship companies were requisitioned and the Interstate Central Committee was formed with the primary object of running the vessels as one fleet, and by regulating their employment in the most efficient manner, to make available the largest number possible for requirements of the Empire.

This committee was purely an advisory body, consisting of the managers of the chief interstate companies, and the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Sir William Clarkson, to whom was reserved full power to veto any decisions arrived at. Under the arrangements approved about 45 per cent of the interstate shipping was withdrawn from the coastal trade for overseas and imperial purposes. When the requisitioned vessels were released, the interstate owners agreed, at the request of the Prime Minister, to continue running their steamers as one fleet in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. This was the position when the committee began its labors.

Cheapest Freight in World

An interesting point came out during the course of the inquiry and that was that Australian coastal freights were the cheapest in the world. This is significant and instructive when it is remembered that specially favorable terms of payments and conditions generally are in force on the vessels engaged in this trade.

Another point was the statement made by the Australian Controller of Shipping to the effect that British shipowners required a charter rate of 15s. per ton deadweight per month as compared with the rate of 12s. 6d. which was paid for the interstate companies' requisitioned vessels of the same type.

Mail Service Criticized

Another question discussed by the committee was the mail service between Australia and the United Kingdom which has admittedly been far from satisfactory for some time past. It was felt that the needs of Australia demanded, geographically situated as she is, a high-class passenger and mail service with the United Kingdom, and, therefore, no time should be lost by the Commonwealth government in finalizing the mail contract with the Orient Company and in endeavoring to arrange for the Pacific and Orient steamers, under British contract, to alternate with the Orient boats in a regular weekly service.

The Imperial Shipping Committee in London was also a theme for discussion. This committee will inquire into ocean freight rates, facilities, and conditions for inter-imperial trade and matters connected with the development and improvement of sea communications between different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and depths of ships and the capacity of harbors. H. B. G. Lavin, the general manager of the Commonwealth Government Line of steamers, had been appointed to represent this government on the committee. As this gentleman has since resigned from the general manager's position, a substitute will have to be found. In any case, while the commercial interests took no exception to the appointment of Mr. Lavin to the

committee, they considered that the shipping and trading communities should be specially represented. An interesting, and what should prove a useful, innovation was made in connection with the committee, for it was published throughout the world that they would be prepared to receive from any persons or bodies within the Empire ideas concerning the matters to be reviewed.

War Control Praised

Reverting to the Australian committee of inquiry, it is satisfactory to note that they are of opinion that the control of shipping during the war was wisely inaugurated, the ends sought were gained with a minimum of inconvenience, and the community enjoyed far better shipping facilities than would have been possible without such an organization.

Among the findings and recommendations of the committee, the following were the most important: The government was advised to confer with the interstate companies with a view to a comprehensive plan being evolved to insure the provision of a fleet capable of fulfilling all demands; the present collective running of the interstate vessels should continue, in order to eliminate waste of tonnage; exemption from the coasting laws in the case of overseas steamers trading on the northwest coast of western Australia; with this exception the clause should be brought into operation as soon as possible.

Building Program Wanted

In regard to the fruit trade, it was felt that the Commonwealth or state government should allocate insulated space for fruit from Australia to the United Kingdom on a pro rata basis, according to each grower's production, with the right of cooperative companies to obtain space on behalf of the growers they represent. It was also desired that the Commonwealth government should announce as soon as possible their future program of shipbuilding in Australia. This information was anxiously required by the managements of the shipbuilding yards.

Altogether there can be no doubt that the labor and recommendations of the committee will be of immense benefit to the shipping community specially, and, generally, to the whole of Australia.

ECONOMY ASKED IN GOVERNMENT

Association of Credit Men Points Out Rising Value of Dollar Makes Taxation Basis Heavier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A country-wide campaign of education regarding the necessity of a revision of the present system of federal taxation is to be conducted by the National Association of Credit Men according to J. H. Tregoe, its secretary, which plans to send its views to every American business man and to keep up the effort until Congress has appreciated the importance of the subject in its program for the revival of business. The association believes that a fair and reasonable revenue bill should have been produced before this time and should have taken precedence over tariff legislation. It expressed surprise and disappointment that the positions of the two matters should have been reversed. Mr. Tregoe commends the efforts of President Harding to reduce government expenses, urges that Congress should fully recognize the fact that a budget exceeding \$3,500,000,000 will hinder industry.

"Business will be in an uncertain state until it knows just what burdens lie upon it," the association says. "There is no divorcing the revival of prosperity from a program of rigid economy in governmental expenditures and a revenue measure that is perfectly fair to business and equitable in the obtaining of sufficient revenue for the requirements of the government."

"A taxation bill founded on the very closest economy should be produced immediately, and unless it is done the slumbering indignation will burst out and we shall fail to realize that harmony which ought to prevail when we are seeking common ends and the nation's progress. One thing we must know, that if the budget represents in dollars the same sum that was expended the previous year we shall be imposing upon the people greater taxation for the reason that the purchasing power of the dollar has increased about 20 per cent."

"The increased purchasing power of the dollar should be reflected in decreased revenue requirements. To seek the same sum in dollars would be to increase the burden. Therefore, with the increased purchasing power of the dollar, the needs of revenue as expressed in dollars should increase. This will reflect the intention of the executive and legislative departments of government to give business just treatment, and to show value for every dollar received."

NEW JERSEY PROHIBITION HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Charles M. Brown of Swedesboro has been appointed federal prohibition director for New Jersey succeeding George W. van Not. The announcement was made by the Federal Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Brown is a member of the state Board of Agriculture and the Gloucester County Republican Committee. The position pays \$5000 a year. Mr. Brown will not only succeed Prohibition Director van Not, but also will take over the work now being done in the State by Jacob Sionaker, supervising federal prohibition agent for the district comprising New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TO PARIS CONCLAVE

Hostility Toward League Disarmament Commission Was Due to Fact That It Anticipated Washington Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—When the disarmament conference of the League of Nations met in Paris, it was generally considered that it was unwise to refuse to adjourn the discussion of the grave problem which President Harding had invited the principal powers to discuss later at Washington. In spite of counsels to the contrary, however, the commission resolved to carry out its program. The contention was that its work was preparatory and that it would be useful to the various governments.

Unfortunately this view awakened great opposition not only to the disarmament commission but to the League itself. In France no attempt was made to conceal the general antagonism to a group which, it was felt, was committing a grave error of tactics in raising the question of land disarmament at a moment when a more restricted but more authoritative conference was proposed. It was not, of course, so much on the ground of duplication of tasks or of rivalry with the Washington conference, as on the ground that the Paris meeting might prove to be compromising, that the League was assailed.

In this sense, and having regard to the reaction in France, it would certainly seem that the gathering was inopportune. French opinion pointed out that the commission is an entirely platonic body, without even the prestige of its parent body the League, and that among the private individuals of many nations sitting in Paris the United States was not represented.

In no way did the members stand for their governments. The danger was that the Washington conference would be tempted to reject en bloc the unauthorized report of the commission which is, in September, to pass through the hands of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Viviani, the president, did not agree; he held that the conclusions of the commission could only be helpful.

France Acquiesces

But the principal French politicians continue to demand that the commission, sitting without instructions from the governments, and without the participation of the United States, may well prepare resolutions which will be brought before the Washington conference, resolutions which may touch the vital interests of France or for that matter of other nations—and may thus embarrass the French representatives at Washington.

France, it is set out, sincerely desires the limitation of armaments. France only demands the reign of justice. France would like to concentrate all her resources in manpower and in finance to the restoration of the country. But she cannot consent to limit her armaments unless the possibility of war can really be limited. Does the League of Nations reduce the chances of war? According to the French view it has proved to be entirely ineffective. In the war between Russia and Poland last year the League did not even attempt to intervene. When Greece and Turkey came in conflict this year the League prudently abstained from any action. It would be superfluous to draw up a list of its failures. Even the affair of Vilna which it undertook to settle was too much for it. How then can it be hoped to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany at some subsequent date if circumstances change? And if the League is altogether impuissant—why and by whose fault it is not necessary to consider here—how then can it be admitted that a group of "free delegates" can pronounce upon what is necessary to French security? It will be seen that even when one does not accept the French reasoning, it is very easy to understand why France is resentful of the pretension of the League commission which comes in between the government and the Washington conference.

Armaments and Guarantees

At Washington the discussion would be practical and the question of armaments could be properly linked up with the question of guarantees. If Washington decides that France should reduce her army it will be because the powers meeting at Washington are prepared to protect France in case of need. The League, on the contrary, in settling the question of armaments after its fashion, cannot now pretend to provide any protection.

Thus the whole proceedings in Paris are regarded as a farce, and a rather dangerous farce at that. It is certain that the French Government will refuse to consider itself committed in any way by the decisions of the commission. On these grounds it is hardly too much to say that the League made a blunder in convoking the Paris reunion.

A number of speeches were made, among the most notable of which was that of Léon Jouhaux. He said that the masses were now skeptical about the League and about disarmament, and it was therefore necessary to regain their confidence by tackling resolutely the problem of disarmament, but not in a narrow sense, not merely in a naval sense, but in the broadest possible manner. He protested against any attempt to treat land forces and sea forces separately and differently.

For Practical Conclusions

He would have the League go forth boldly to recapture that early enthusiasm that was felt when it was promised that the military burden should

press less heavily upon the peoples. It was useless to keep on compiling statistics which could always be disputed. Without underestimating the political necessities and the difficulties of the present international situation, they should enter resolutely into the path indicated—that of universal disarmament and would repudiate all particular bargaining between states. Only in this courageous manner could the League recover its old position. He urged that practical conclusions should be arrived at.

Particularly did he condemn the private manufacture of munitions. The whole international situation, he declared, had been falsified by those who were interested in the manufacture of munitions and who exploited the disequilibrium which existed. More and more should the fabrication of arms be controlled and limited. This was the opinion of all who sincerely desired peace in the world.

His thesis, which was largely accepted, was that partial solution depending upon the good will of individual states was comparatively useless, and that only a large international solution through the intermediary of such an organization as the League could be efficacious.

Smaller Nations Eager

Apparently his desire is to provoke, under the auspices of the League, a great official gathering at which all nations will be represented. The disarmament question is a test question for the League and the League must not leave this matter to the initiative of any particular government or abdicate before any agreement. The smaller nations, various governments warmly welcomed any measures which would result in disarmament. Eventually it was resolved to form a number of subcommittees. The first is charged with the study of the private manufacture of arms and the traffic in arms. It is to examine whether an international bureau can be organized to control the fabrication and the trade in munitions. It may also take resolutions regarding the convocation of an international conference which will draw up agreements. The second subcommittee will study the exchange of military information between members of the League. The third will collate statistical information concerning armaments and military and naval budgets. As constituted, these committees which immediately set to work are composed as follows:

Committee on traffic, private manufacture and international bureau: General Marletti and Admiral Calhorne, representing the army and navy; Mr. Jouhaux, Labor; Mr. Hodacz, employer; Mr. Fisher, Mr. Rivas and Mr. Jancovici, economic and financial.

Committee on investigation, mutual information and control: René Viviani, Mr. Branting and Mr. Tasstuck, political; Mr. Thorberg, Labor; Marshal Fayolle and General Inagaki, military; Mr. Jancovici, economic; Mr. Langkjaer, employer.

Committee on statistics: Sir James Brunyate, Mr. Janssen and Professor Benini, economic and financial; Mr. Oudegeest, Labor; Thomas Finley, employer; Marshal Fayolle, military; Marquess de Magas and Admiral Penido, naval; Mr. Schanzer, political.

It will be seen that for the most part the members are not politicians, but practically no connections with governments. They are rather to be regarded as representatives of certain sections who may help, and it is believed by the League that disarmament is not so much a political question as a question which affects and can be solved by many sections of the community.

POLISH GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN AID

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—American Independence Day was celebrated all over Poland in a most cordial manner as a sign of the gratitude felt by the people for the generous help given by the American people to the Polish nation during recent trying times, and more especially to the suffering children of Poland. In Warsaw itself some 20,000 persons took part in the celebrations held in honor of the great western republic. In the evening a crowded assembly was held in the "Swiss garden," arranged by the corps of officers at which the Chief of State was present. On the morning of July 4, a special service was held in the Cathedral by the Cardinal-Archbishop Kakowski in the presence of the American Embassy, the representatives of the allied powers and representatives of the civil and military authorities.

In the afternoon there was a festive gathering in the town hall, which was honored by the presence of Mr. Gibson, the American Ambassador, Cardinal Kakowski, Marshal Trzpczynski and many other. The President of the Polish Republic afterward received Mr. Gibson at luncheon.

JAPAN BUYS WESTERN LUMBER. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Japan has been a big buyer of "squares" so far this year, and the log trade, lumbermen say, promises to hold up. Squares are logs squared in the mills for more compact storing aboard ships. The business is greater than ever before, at least in recent years. British Columbia mills, as well as Washington mills, are profiting by this market. Japan makes lumber of the squares with cheaper labor than could be had on this side of the Pacific. The Nippon Yusen Steamship Company of Japan, with a line of 11 vessels, is one of the biggest transporters of the lumber. The Dakar Maru loaded 1,000,000 feet of squares, and the West Jester more than a million feet, after mid-July.

BRITISH INTEREST IN MESOPOTAMIA

Money to Be Expended in Military Protection for Mandate Will, It Is Expected, Yield Important Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Popular opinion is easily misled and perhaps that is the reason why so few people view the question of the British position in Mesopotamia from its correct standpoint. The British taxpayer generally looks on the mandate for Mesopotamia as a venturesome and entirely new acquisition by the government which will cost some millions in the way of military protection; the people of other nations are apt to regard the British with envy and suspicion at having snatched a country supposedly running, if not with milk and honey, at least with oil. Both these views of the situation are far from the true one which can be adduced by anyone who troubles to read, even in outline, the history of Mesopotamia and adjacent countries in the last two centuries.

The interest of the British in Mesopotamia naturally developed ahead of that of any other European power, as they became paramount in India by a process of evolution which need not be entered into here. By the end of the eighteenth century Great Britain had found it necessary to protect her shipping in the Indian Ocean by clearing the Persian Gulf of the slavers and pirates who infested it. Commercial interests developing in the lower Tigris and Euphrates valleys led to British alliances with the local Arab chiefs and the establishment of a British resident at Baghdad.

Again, many millions of Great Britain's Indian subjects are of the Shiah sect of Muhammadans, that is to say the followers of Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet Muhammad, who pilgrimage not so much to Mecca but to Mesopotamia, Kuteh, Kerbela, Nejef or Samarra, to visit the shrines erected in memory of the martyrdom of the descendants of Ali. It soon became the duty of the British "Raj" to be responsible for these pilgrims; and this responsibility very quickly became entangled with local administration.

British Interests Developed

At the time, therefore, when Mesopotamia was nominally under the rule of Turkey, British interests in the country developed enormously and as the Turkish system of government was to play one Arab chief against another, and there was little direct local administration by Turkish officials, the British representatives developed considerable standing.

As early as 1846, a British steamship company had acquired, in an ordinary commercial manner, the right to navigate the Mesopotamian rivers, and before the Suez Canal had been opened a railway to connect Alexandria in the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf via the Euphrates Valley was seriously contemplated. It was natural also that when oil was discovered the British merchants on the spot developed interests, at once, and between 1888 and the outbreak of the war in 1914, commercial agreements were made with the Turkish Government whereby concessions for the Mesopotamian oil fields were granted to a company which was partly British and partly German. The compulsory liquidation of the German interests in the oil, as a result of the war, has left British interests paramount, except in so far as the shares are held by other nationals.

The strategic position of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys has also greatly influenced the history of European interest in the country. From the beginning of the nineteenth century, the British found that they had common fears with the Turks in the shape of Russian aggression in the East. This aggression threatened Turkish Mesopotamia through Armenia and Persia, and British India through Afghanistan. The British helped the Turks in the Crimean War and subsequently concerned themselves in the delineation of the boundaries between Turkish Mesopotamia and the Russian sphere of influence in Persia, especially in Arabistan, the portion nearest to the Persian Gulf.

Envy of Nations

There was naturally also a certain amount of jealousy on the part of Turkey of the British interests in Mesopotamia which was fomented by the Germans when they acquired their influence in Turkey early in the present century. At the outbreak of the war the German railway from Europe through Asia Minor to Mesopotamia appeared to be about to be built at last, in spite of British and Russian opposition.



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opposition. However, such was the strength of British commercial interests in Mesopotamia at that time that stipulations were agreed to by the Turks that the railway should stop at Baghdad or Basra at the furthest; beyond that any extension would be British, while the river navigation as far as Baghdad was to be entirely British.

Now on top of the developments of commercial interests came the war and its consequences. The Turkish conquerors were driven out of Mesopotamia leaving, apart from British control, no system of government. As before the Turkish conquest, there were a number of powerful Arab chiefs, no one of whom was supreme, and the breath of whose existence was warlike intertribal strife. The German influence had disappeared, but the Russian menace had increased rather than decreased, because the dangers of the old Russian greed for territorial acquisition were incomparable with those of the new Bolshevik aggression. The Persians had become demoralized and were no buffer between the rich Arab plains and the Bolsheviks.

Britain Logical Custodian

Apart from the French, therefore, who before the war had acquired some interests in the country, Great Britain was the only European power whose interests were menaced and also the only power who was capable of tackling the situation in Mesopotamia and willing to do it. Had the Peace Conference been composed of a collection of ordinary right-minded citizens of any nation they would have come to the same decision as did the "Great Four" on the question of the future of Mesopotamia. The country belonged to the Arabs and they were to have it and to rule it, ruling by themselves alone as soon as they were capable of it. As the country had no government nor even national feeling some powerful nation was to protect it from aggression, preserve order and build up a system on which self-government could be based. Naturally the task fell to Great Britain.

Having considered these broad facts of history let the critic, now become the student, reconsider his views. Let the national who envies the British remember that Great Britain, instead of having trade rights and advantages without administrative responsibility, has now to shoulder that responsibility and also to meet the cost of it. Let the British taxpayer remember that, although the country is undoubtedly not possessed of its reputed fabulous wealth, it should soon be in a position to pay for its own military protection. He should also regard the strategic situation of the country which is on the flank of Britain's line of sea communication with her richest possession—the Indian Empire. It also lies across or on the flank of nearly all land and air communications between Europe, Palestine or Egypt, and Persia, India or the Far East.

HAWAII UNIVERSITY ADDS NEW STUDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaiian history, language and literature has been added to the curriculum of the University of Hawaii, a chair of Hawaiian history having been established, and Frederick W. K. Beckley has been asked to take up the work, commencing in September.

The demand for knowledge not only of the Hawaiian language, but of history and literature, became so pronounced that it was decided to initiate the course, thereby rounding out the languages of the Pacific to be included in the university's curriculum. If it proves a success, as the regents believe it will, more courses will be added, with regular credits given for attendance and satisfactory completion of the requirements.

VICEROY'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALLAHABAD, India.—Lord Reading's statement, to which reference was made in a previous article, as to its being a fundamental of British rule that there should be no racial inequality and that no Indian should be humiliated because he was an Indian, has been the theme of many sarcastic articles in the Extremist press, which observes that he has not been long in the country and that the bureaucrats have not allowed him to see much. It is true, of course, that his real education will begin with his "cold weather tour."

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PALESTINE AS A FARMING COUNTRY

Prof. Patrick Geddes Outlines Effect Exerted by Cities Upon Nations Under Their Sway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Prof. Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, gave a series of lectures in this city recently on sociology. Speaking on the subject of "The Citizen and His Outlook," he said that cities were the greatest organizations in the world. Judea became Jerusalem, the Roman Empire became Rome, and things had never really changed. The great French Empire was really an expansion of Paris, and in France there had been intensive centralization on the one hand, and intensive criticisms on the other, which latter had caused them to give way to the regional system. As there had never been any French Empire, but only an empire of Paris, so Russia had been the empire of Petrograd and Moscow, and Austria that of Vienna. They had disappeared just like the Roman Empire.

During the past 40 years, the lecturer said, he had watched the saturation of Germany from Berlin, and Prussia, with its militarism and imperialism, which had brought about the war and the downfall of the German Empire. The British Empire had centralized successfully, because it had not centralized imperially. He found people everywhere tragically disillusioned with their political traditions. The overcentralized situation was becoming impossible, and in the matter of expenditure the recent strike was on the scale of pre-war wars.

Dealing with the subject of Palestine and the New Jerusalem, Professor Geddes spoke of the general geographical features of that country. The undoing of the world was largely, he said, connected with deforestation. As a shepherd and incapable as an agriculturist, the Turk had failed throughout the world, and particularly in Palestine.

When one traveled throughout Palestine, one got the impression that it was a desert and dry country. But in reality it had a rainfall almost equal to that of Scotland, and it had therefore great possibilities in the way of cultivation. One colony after another had been successfully started in the country independent of modern Zionism because they were genuinely agricultural.

The Jew, he said, is an educated man, and there is today a very large proportion of Jewish students in the world's universities. He was convinced that more and more of the world's agricultural progress would come from Palestine.

Referring to the proposed new university at Jerusalem, he said one of the illusions of the world was that education was only teaching. A university was connected with the matter of living, and it was the residential feature which had given such distinction to Oxford and Cambridge. People thought of Oxford perhaps too much as an academic city and forgot that it had, just as Edinburgh had, an industry associated with learning. The Clarendon Press at Oxford was an example of the university city's industry, and it employed some 4000 people. In Jerusalem they had the opportunity of learning from the mistakes which such university cities as Edinburgh had made in throwing aside its industries.

NEW YORKERS MAY USE CANDLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Candles and kerosene will be substituted for gas in Queens County homes if the increased rate of \$1.60 per 1000 cubic feet asked for by the New York and Queens Gas Company is granted by the Public Service Commission, according to John Cook, an official of the College Point Taxpayers Association. The present rate is \$1.25 per 1000 cubic feet.



Mark Down Sale

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BOSTON

BRITISH INDUSTRIES JUSTIFYING HOPES

Settlement of the Various Strikes and Controversies Within Short Period Indicate Return to Conditions of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There were few who shared the optimistic statement made to readers of The Christian Science Monitor in these columns recently that the industrial horizon was brighter, that the country had passed through the worst period of its industrial troubles, and that the community could look forward confidently to settling down in an endeavor to recover some of its past prosperity.

At the time, the foregoing opinion was committed to paper, the miners had just rejected the employers' offer with a majority that was simply astounding when taking into consideration the circumstances of the struggle's duration; a hitch had occurred with the cotton operatives' agreement, a large and influential section having rejected the recommendation of their executive; and last, there appeared to be an imminent lockout in the engineering and kindred trades affecting roughly over a million people, on the top of which there was the desperate plunge of the miners' executive inviting the executives of every union affected by wage reductions to a conference to consider the advisability of joint strike action.

Analytical Labor Officials

There are a number of keen analytical persons on the executive of the Labor College; however, they came to be associated with the attempt to elicit the cooperation of other unions passes understanding, unless considered figuratively as a last throw of the gambler's dice. There is no virtue in being wise after the event; the developments, followed truthfully the course predicted in these notes; the reasons given by the various executives in explanation of their inability to cooperate were strikingly similar to those anticipated as a result of a survey of the general industrial situation.

The cotton operatives are back at their looms and spinning machines, the engineers' executives have concluded an agreement which they propose to recommend for acceptance, and, as these notes appear in cold print, the miners will have agreed to the latest offer of the employers and, it is hoped, a majority will have found it possible to return to work. It is a truly remarkable change in the industrial outlook within a fortnight, a result which loyal citizens must regard as being to the credit of the British people, as having maintained their reputation for pulling through when the perils were greatest.

Strike Unnecessary

The miners' strike being now settled, nothing should be said that would hurt the susceptibilities of either side, for there are tired hearts on both sides of the negotiations table. It must, however, be painfully apparent that the terms now accepted might have been obtained without a loss of a single hour's work, without the struggle, the suffering and semi-starvation endured. The miners' obstinate objection to arbitration courts is regrettable. There is the strongest reason for the belief that Sir Robert Horne's advice been taken, and the whole matter submitted to the Palace Yard, the Industrial Court would, on the strength of the past record of the mining industry, have been compelled to award at least a wages adjustment equal to that obtained by resort to the strike weapon.

What those terms exactly mean only the miners' leaders and the employers' representatives can know; as to the immediate reductions both employers and the miners are in agreement, but the ultimate reduction depends upon the manner in which the industry recovers its normal activities. In this connection it is pleasing to learn that Herbert Smith, the miners' president, at a mass meeting of Yorkshire miners, expressed the opinion that there would be a speedy return to better days, and that the further reductions proposed to take effect in August and September would not be necessary.

Provisions of Settlement

The settlement provides for the operation on and after October 1 of a permanent wage agreement wherein wages will be based upon the earning capacity of the industry in certain defined areas; that is to say, there is to be established a relationship between wages and profits. On this score Mr. Smith is hopeful that in consequence of the authority given to the miners' representatives to investigate causes of excessive working costs, over which the miner has no control, there would be greater productivity resulting in cheaper production which would give a tremendous fillip to the industry.

The national pool has been abandoned and wages will be regulated in accordance with the financial position of the area and the industry, laid down by the National Wages Board. The government, which withdrew the offer to subsidize the industry to the extent of £16,000,000 because of the last adverse ballot vote, has consented to ask Parliament to renew the offer, a proposal that is sure to meet with universal consent.

Road to Prosperity

The National and Engineering Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union have been previously congratulated upon the conduct of past negotiations, when the opinion was expressed that there appeared to be too much common sense and moderation in the composition of

the negotiating parties to allow a rupture in the engineering industry. All good people will join in the tribute paid to Sir Alan M. Smith, J. T. Brownlie, and their colleagues by the Minister of Labor for the final satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute.

By the amended terms there is to be a reduction of 3s. in the wages of day workers and 1½ per cent in the case of pieceworkers in July, a similar reduction in August, and the much discussed 12½ per cent is to form subject matter for negotiation in September. Whether the proposed reduction does eventually take effect will depend entirely upon the state of trade at that time; and the manner and date of its operation is also left for future consideration.

With reports of agreements in other important industries, almost scarcely noticed in the press, there is abundant justification for the assertion that the country is now on a fair road to peace, and also, it is hoped, prosperity in its industrial affairs.

ART

Old Lyme Art Exhibition

The twentieth annual Old Lyme exhibition opened August 4 in the New Gallery. This building has just been completed, at a cost of about \$25,000 and is surely an ambitious project to have been put through by the group of about 30 painters who are associated with the colony here. It would seem that the paintings shown at the opening of the gallery should settle the point whether such a building in such a place was justified, but the artists seem to have dodged the issue. Instead of confining the exhibit to "pictures painted principally in Old Lyme and the surrounding country within the past year"—to quote the catalogue of former years—this time the jury has secured the work of all the more prominent painters who have in the past been members of the Old Lyme colony. No doubt the formalities of an opening require a ceremonious treatment but this exhibition has something of a "golden treasury of art" air that is in strong contrast to the sense of freshness and local color that has always been felt before.

The building itself, shingled and of plain lines, is pleasantly set among trees and happily lacks the stiff classicism that one associates with art galleries. The three rooms, each 34 by 64, both as to size and lighting, seem to be ideal for the hanging of pictures. Floors, woodwork, and wall covering are done in a soft, neutral gray, and the setting for the canvases could not be better. Technically, the new building should be a far better place to hang or look at pictures than the public library, where they were always hung before.

Of the 75 pictures, a score more than the library held, the majority, as is always the case here, are landscapes. There is more variety than one looks for in Old Lyme, although the addition of the work of men of former years brings back quite strongly the tonal note which dominated the Old Lyme painters so long. As a headliner, Lawrence Parker's large figure, "Paresse," has been secured. It has won several thousand dollars in prizes, but the impression it makes is that, good as it may be, the place it would best fill would be in an art dealer's window.

Another familiar picture that is noticed is the portrait of Miss Florence Griswold of the Old Lyme colony, by Alphonse Jongsma. This portrait will remain permanently in the gallery. One of Henry W. Ranger's wood interiors is here and it is a good characteristic example of the vigorous style of the founder of the colony. Of the men now living and painting in Old Lyme, Clark G. Voorhees and Robert Tolman are represented by especially worthwhile work. Voorhees' "Mat Rowland's Road" is a simple transcript of a motif that is repeated numerous times among the cedar-covered hills along the coast of Long Island Sound. The dull gray sky, snow, and dark cedars along the half-abandoned road are full of questioning melancholy. The painter of such things must have poise and vigor to keep the hint of sentimentality from his work, and Voorhees has those essential qualities. Tolman's large portrait is up to his average, but a smaller figure by him, "The Rose Gown," both in line and color, is an exceptionally beautiful piece of work. Ernest Albert, who exhibits in Old Lyme for the first time, with his two small landscapes, remarkable for their drawing and spirited, though self-contained feeling, is a welcome addition to the personnel of the show.

The atmosphere of the exhibition as a whole is that of conservatism, although Lucien Abrams and Clifton Grayson show some of the modernist tendencies. The pioneer spirit of these two men is noticeable beside the safe and sane methods of the other men of Old Lyme, but it is a question if their work and that of others like them is as convincing when shown in summer shows, where all outdoors is only a step away, as when hung on the walls of a city gallery.

In the third room are hung a hundred or more sketches. These are truly the work of living Old Lyme men—the paint is hardly dry on some of them. We would like to finish this review with a few sentences to the effect that these little canvases, working models, painted outdoors, were like a breath from the Connecticut hills and pastures, but we are deterred by the fact that the best of them all are a group of New York street scenes by Guy Wiggins.

FUND TO AID HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A fund for assisting builders in financing housing departments of \$2,500,000 is announced by a number of banks here. The money will be used chiefly for mortgages on new homes, for which there is a great demand.

DIVIDENDS IN THE COOPERATIVE PLAN

British Leaders in Movement Divide Profits Among Members According to the Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRESTWICH, England.—To the founders of the present British cooperative movement mere membership was not enough. Successful cooperation, they saw, could result only from intelligent application of cooperative ideas, so they decided that a portion of their trading surplus should be devoted to educational purposes. The Prestwich Cooperative Society, like every other society in the United Kingdom, followed this plan, and finding week-end schools to be effective educational agencies, Professor Hall, adviser of studies to the Cooperative Union, was for the third time recently asked to lecture on "Cooperative Problems."

Dealing with "Dividend Problems," a subject frequently discussed at cooperative gatherings, Professor Hall said that the dividend was never meant to be an end in itself. On the contrary, it was intended to be only a means to an end, namely, the accumulation of capital. Dividend was that which was to be divided, but in the movement the term had come to be used to describe the rate at which profits should be shared amongst the members. It was the idea of the Rochdale Pioneers that any dividend made should be left in the society to accumulate as members' capital, and to be used to extend the operations of the store, and to enable the society to develop. The Pioneers hoped and expected that the members would not withdraw their dividend at the end of each quarter. By increasing their capital in this way they hoped in the future to extend their control over industry. There never was, and there never would be, a time when the workers would have more capital than they required if they were to hold the control of industry in their own hands.

Purchase Dividends

The original purpose of dividend in the movement was therefore to secure capital in order to extend cooperative business. In the ordinary commercial world, dividend—or the remainder when working expenses had been paid and various deductions made for reserves—divided according to capital, but in the cooperative movement it is divided according to purchases. During the war period there had been a general falling off in the rate of dividend. Before the war some societies paid as much as 5s. in the pound. No society could afford to pay that dividend without inflating prices considerably.

High dividends were most prevalent in Scotland. One would have thought that a reduction in the rate of dividend would have been followed by a reduction in membership. The opposite had been the case; and it was a fact that the membership of the movement has increased fastest in those districts where low dividends were paid. The time was not yet ripe, continued Professor Hall, for the abolition of dividend in the movement. A low dividend of 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. in the pound, honestly and fairly earned, might be paid, but the abolition of dividend altogether would have an adverse influence on the accumulation of dividend at the present time.

Subject to Taxation

Lecturing on "Cooperators and Taxation," Professor Hall said that opponents of the cooperative movement had not been slow in making assertions regarding cooperators and income tax. These assertions were misleading, when not directly untrue, but the fact was that every member of the cooperative movement, besides being a cooperator, was a citizen, and no one could get a grip of this subject unless he realized that, as citizens, cooperators came under the same laws as other people; they paid the same taxes, and also the same duties, on tea, sugar and other commodities which they consumed. When people asserted that cooperators did not pay taxation and escaped from their liabilities, he would remind them that cooperators paid more in taxes than the private trader. In 1920 the Cooperative Wholesale Society paid in taxes, directly and indirectly, £7,500,000 on the goods sold to the retail societies. That figure was paid by the Wholesale Society only, which worked out at the rate of £2 for every one of its members. But what did their opponents mean when they said that cooperators did not pay taxes? asked Professor Hall. The bee in their opponents' bonnet was that cooperative societies were not chargeable to income tax under Schedules C and D, and their exemption was secured only when societies had open membership, and refrained from trading with non-members. So long as their doors were open for everybody to come in, cooperators had a right to be free from income tax. The assumption that cooperators were privileged did not hold ground. There were thousands of small shopkeepers who did not pay taxes at all. Cooperators were exempt from taxation under Schedules C and D only as a direct assessment, and every individual cooperator remained liable to income tax upon his share interest.

The surplus handed back to the members of cooperative societies was not income, but savings, and there was a big difference between income and savings. Cooperators were assessed under Schedules A and B, and in the fiscal year 1917-18 one-half of the retail societies paid £183,000 under these two schedules, hardly a penny of which was reclaimed.

RATE FIXING ADJUSTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Official notice of a decision of importance to the shippers of the State of Louisiana, which is expected to save the public

nearly \$1,000,000 yearly, was received at the office of W. M. Barrow, Assistant Attorney-General, recently. "We are of the opinion and find that the undue prejudice or unjust discrimination for the removal of which our order of January 16, 1919, was entered does not now exist," the statement reads. The object of the commission's action is to return to the jurisdiction of the Louisiana commission the class rates in western Louisiana, although in fixing such rates the Louisiana commission must fix rates which will not create unjust discrimination against Natchez, Mississippi.

TABLET PLACED IN KIT CARSON PASS

California and Nevada State Officials Do Honor to Famous Scout's Memory—Marks Spot Where Carson Tree Stood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—California state officials, San Francisco city officials, and members of the historic landmarks committee of the National Sons of the Golden West journeyed to the high Sierra Nevada, August 7, and placed a tablet in Kit Carson Pass, at a point known as Round Top, where the old Alpine Trail, now the Alpine Highway, crosses the mountain range in Alpine County. There Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, with members of the Nevada Historical Society, met the California party and assisted in doing honor to the famous scout of bygone days on the last frontier.

The tablet marks the spot where the Kit Carson tree stood. It was on this tree that the famous scout and guide carved his name and the date, 1844, when, in February of that year, he conducted Col. John C. Fremont and his surveying expedition, sent by the United States Government, into California. Prior to crossing into California, the expedition had had a hazardous and adventurous journey, first over the Oregon trail to the Columbia River, and thence south to Klamath Lake. The party then traversed what is now Nevada, and reached Pyramid Lake, which was named by Fremont. It was Fremont's intention to go south and eventually turn eastward toward the Missouri River, but later he determined to go north to California, and over the Kit Carson Pass, led by Kit Carson, that the expedition finally reached the coast.

The Kit Carson tree stood for years, but finally was cut down, and that part bearing Carson's name and the date, was sent to the museum in the building of the California Pioneers in San Francisco. In 1906 it was removed to the Sutter Fort, Museum in Sacramento. The stump of the tree still stands and around it gathered the dignitaries of two states for the celebration of August 7. This is the first step in the plans of the Native Sons of the Golden West to mark all roads which now follow the trails of the early days of the west. Spots at which settlements, or cabins of important persons once stood, also will be marked.

The Kit Carson tablet reproduces at the top the section of the tree, with the famous scout's name and the date carved thereon. Below on the bronze-steel plaque appears: "On this spot, which marks the summit of the Kit Carson Pass, stood what was known as the Kit Carson tree, on which the famous scout, Kit Carson, inscribed his name in 1844, when he guided the then colonel, John C. Fremont, head of a government exploring expedition, over the Sierra Nevada mountains. Above is a replica of the original inscription cut from the tree in 1888, and now in Sutter's Fort, Sacramento."

Several hundred motorists followed the landmarks committee, coming from Stockton, Sacramento, San Francisco, and even as far away as Fresno and San Jose, to the site of the unveiling of the tablet. The pass is reached from the valley of either Sacramento or Stockton, by taking the road to Sutter Creek and Jackson, and then picking up the Alpine Highway, along the boundary of Eldorado and Amador counties. The tablet stands almost exactly 25 miles from Lake Tahoe, via the town of Myers and the road to Alpine County.

WAGE REDUCTION DEFEATED

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The bricklayers, masons and plasterers of this city yesterday won their fight against a \$1 a day wage reduction, when Dean Frank Summer of the New York Law School, the arbitrator, awarded them their old rate of \$10 a day. The new agreement, which runs until January 1, is contingent, however, upon the New York scale, and reductions will be guided accordingly.

DYE MONOPOLY IN AMERICA DENIED

Chemical Society Official Says the Independent Producers Would Be Ruined If Tariff Gave German Dyes Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"That there is no dye monopoly in the United States is shown conclusively by the Tariff Commission's latest census of dye and coal tar chemicals, which lists so many producers of each dye made that the competition among them is obvious," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, past president of the American Chemical Society, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The American Chemical Society stands firm against its elective embargo on imported dyes in addition to tariff protection. It also urges adoption of ad interim legislation, such as the resolution which Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, will introduce into the House providing for extension of the authority of the War Trade Board to restrict dye stuffs importation and to continue the present licensing system until January 1, 1922, or such earlier date as the protective tariff may become effective.

Flood of Cheap Dyes

"The question is whether we are going to drop from the restricted importation of German dyes under license from the War Trade Board to the extremely low level of the tariff of 1916, or whether Congress will continue the present level of licensing the importation of a certain number of dyes still needed until a permanent tariff is determined. We hope that such legislation will be enacted, including protective duties and the selective embargo as recommended already by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, but turned down by that body."

"Should we be forced to the basis of the 1916 tariff there is no possibility of a doubt but that a flood of cheap German dyes would immediately roll in upon us. I say cheap, but they would be cheap only for the present, until the American industry was destroyed, then their prices would shoot up and we would have to pay whatever was demanded."

"German chemists are quoted as saying that they can produce only about 60,000 tons of dyes this year, which would preclude their flooding the American market, and that they have no intention of attempting this. Supposing this to be true, dye manufacturers here say that the importation of even 300,000 tons of the dyes which they themselves can make would put the majority of the small men out of business, leaving only a few large concerns operating."

Barriers Already Lowered

"Since the signing of the armistice we have let down the bars considerably. First, from war-time absolute prohibition of importation of German dyes, the licensing of certain vat dyes needed by American manufacturers, was begun; then the line was again dropped to admit certain others, until now the barrier has been considerably lowered."

"Consider the small manufacturer with but little capital and no large organization, who is skilled in making one particular dye. If Germany is allowed to come in and offer that same dye at 20 per cent less than the American market price, in order to meet that he will have to try to make a corresponding 20 per cent cut."

"If Germany, as she has done in other cases, lowers her price another 20 per cent, he will have to go under, for he has not the capital to stand up under such methods. Thus Germany, who showed herself an adept at sniping during the war, will snipe all the little fellows, and then the same thing may happen to the big concerns in their turn, for the length of time that they can hold out against such tactics depends upon the amount of capital at their disposal. Germany has done this same thing already in the case of surgical instruments, and she will do it again as soon as possible with dyes."

Dr. Herty called attention to the Tariff Commission's recent report on the dye industry, which shows that there are in the United States 27 producers of crude materials used in dye making, the most important of which are made by from five to 13 independent concerns. There are also 119 producers of intermediates used by dye makers, 82 producers of finished coal tar dyes, making 360 separate dyes, a number of which are made by as many as from eight to 16 different concerns. The report also shows that three independent concerns in the United States make synthetic indigo.

"Much has been said lately by those opposed to restrictive importation, about the American dye industry being a monopoly or a trust," said Dr.

Herty, "yet in no case have those making such charges brought forward any evidence of interlocking directorates, pooling of assets, division of territory or of products manufactured or any other of the earmarks of a monopoly or trust. Such charges are put forward merely to arouse prejudice among our own people, and to cloud the real issue, which is the future domination by the German cartel, a trust openly organized and under contract to continue until December 31, 1925."

MUSIC

Organists in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The National Association of Organists has closed its fourteenth annual convention after a week of deliberative session and demonstrative recital which is sure to send every participant back to his console and his congregation or his theater-audience with a fresh inspiration and a new concept of the dignity and the importance of his craft.

The Mayor of Philadelphia, J. Hampton Moore, himself a lover of music, welcomed the visitors, and at the closing banquet at the Presser Home the city's official orator, E. J. Cattell, said the parting word, so that the smile of a city, not merely of a cordial and general professional interest, cropped the convention. On the final day a pilgrimage was made to Valley Forge, and there in the Washington Memorial Chapel were commemorative services of exceptional dignity and beauty, with the rector of the chapel, Dr. W. Herbert Burk, presiding. The instrument is a Haskell organ, and Frederick Maxson's "Memorial Fantasia," played by Raymond Maxson, was originally heard when the organ was dedicated.

Jules Maestbaum, heart of a far-flung chain of amusement enterprises in the name of the Stanley Company, welcomed the organists to his new and sumptuous theater with the assertion that music is 50 per cent of the motion picture, that from the first chapter of his career, good music had been his hobby, and that he anticipated a day when popular "guest" organists are to travel from city to city, even as the films themselves are peripatetic.

As to the church phase of the art of the organ player which, before the advent of the motion picture, was almost the only phase of general concern to the public, an important address was that of Dr. Herbert J. Tilly. "The world needs the work of the churches today more than in any previous period of history," he asserted. "Realizing civilization's need of a deeply religious life, not only the clergymen of America, but all who are interested in finer living, should encourage the self-sacrificing efforts made generally by organists to give our churches the best service, possible of religion's hallowed music."

William E. Haskell, superintendent of the Estey Organ Company, demonstrated original developments in organ tone at a meeting in Wanamaker's, when Mr. Wanamaker spoke of the meaning of the morning organ concerts each day for thousands of customers. Later this meaning was exemplified by a concert on the Grand Court Organ (the enlarged instrument of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, built by the Los Angeles Art Organ Company, and at the time the world's largest). The artist on this occasion was Charles Courbain, the Belgian virtuoso. Other noted organists heard at other times with manifest appreciation by the delegates and by the public at large were Albert Riemenschneider of Cleveland, Ohio; James Robert Gillette, municipal organist of Evansville, Indiana; Arthur Jennings of Sewich, Pennsylvania; Mr. Glette's program was devoted to American composers—namely, Carl Schuler of Des Moines, Henry Anderson of Cleveland, Van Denman Thompson of Greencastle, Indiana, Joseph McGrath and Harry Vibbard of Syracuse, New York, Louis Campbell-Tipton of Chicago, and Russell Miller of Philadelphia.

Henry S. Fry of Philadelphia admirably presided, and Dr. John McE. Ward was chairman of the committee of arrangements. State presidents were: Delaware, George Henry Day; Georgia, C. A. Sheldon; Illinois, Dr. Francis Hemington; Kentucky, Carl Wiesemann; New Jersey, Mrs. Bruce Keator; Pennsylvania, Dr. William A. Wolf; Rhode Island, Myron C. Ballou; Virginia, J. J. Miller.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST OVERLOADED TRUCK

Massachusetts Joins Other States in Moving to Check Wear on Highways by Too Heavily Weighted Vehicles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Recognizing that strict enforcement of the law prescribing 14 tons as the maximum weight of loaded motor trucks is essential to the preservation of the highways, the State Department of Public Works, in common with similar departments in other states, has opened a campaign of regulation. Equipped with "loadometers," a device which permits weighing trucks and their loads by the roadside, department inspectors are at work throughout the Commonwealth.

Determination to carry the campaign through aggressively is in some measure due to the result of the unsuccessful drive of the department in the last session of the Legislature for an increase in the registration fees of motor vehicles. John N. Cole, Commissioner of Public Works, pointing to the tremendous increase in the total registration of motor vehicles, particularly commercial automobiles, in five years, petitioned the General Court for "an adjustment of motor fees that shall recognize the contribution that the motor vehicle should make to the demand for improved highways."

It was brought out that the bridges of the Commonwealth were constructed for conditions that have radically changed. The department emphasized that the increased traffic requires widening of roads, straightening of corners, strengthening of foundations and many other improvements. Maintenance was stressed as highly important, and it was estimated that \$40,000,000 would be spent on the highways of the Commonwealth in 10 years. Further, it was pointed out, cooperation with the federal road building program required provision of funds in order to take advantage of the government allotment.

Despite the submission of a scale of fees, graded by the relative burden of the vehicles, and the pledge of the department that the increased revenue would be used for the roads, the Legislature refused to sanction the increase. It is pointed out in this connection that the automobile industry has advanced to a powerful position in the United States, and that the widespread ownership of automobiles influences individuals. The campaign against overloaded trucks on the highways has thus far revealed the fact that grocery trucks carry the heaviest loads and are most often found in violation of the law. Heavy machines transporting crushed stone, oil and machinery are also found to be offenders.

"No vehicle," declares the law regarding the overloading of trucks, shall travel or object be moved on any public way which has a device attached to, or made a part of its wheels or the rollers or other supports on which it rests, which will injure the surface of the way; nor shall any vehicle travel or object be moved on any public way which with its load weighs more than 14 tons, without a permit from the board or officer having charge of such way. No vehicle shall travel or object be moved on any public way outside of the metropolitan parks or sewerage districts, the weight of which resting on the surface of such way exceeds 800 pounds upon any inch of the tire, roller or other support without such permit. Such permit may limit the time within which it shall be in force and the ways which may be used, and may contain any provisions or conditions necessary for the protection of such ways from injury. Any person driving, operating, or moving a vehicle or object in violation of this section, or the owner thereof, shall be liable in tort to the body politic or corporate having charge of the way for any injury to the way thereby caused."

HIGH TAX RATE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVERE, Massachusetts.—The assessors of this city announce a tax rate of \$37.20 a thousand, the highest rate thus far announced in the State this year. This is an increase of \$7.40 over the rate of last year.



August Fur Sale

We are offering all our Furs this month at prices that will show substantial reductions from fall values

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First-Class Securities Hardened
and Other Banks Reduced In-
terest, but Trade Is Too Quiet
to Be Greatly Affected Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—When applications for Treasury bills were twice as large as the amount offered for tender, when as a result of this superfluity of market money and consequent competition for employment, the average rate was brought under 5 per cent; and when immediately after the rate for Treasury bills "on tap" was fixed at 4 per cent, the retention of a 6 per cent bank rate seemed an absurdity. Yet no one felt assured that the Bank of England would act on purely domestic conditions. The necessary additional and confirmatory consideration was doubtless furnished by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for no sooner was it known in London that the rediscount rate in New York had been lowered to 5½ per cent than a corresponding fall in the Bank of England minimum rate was taken for granted. It duly took place and had two immediate results: First-class securities hardened. The joint stock banks reduced the rate of interest on fixed deposits to 4½ per cent, and it is presumed and hoped that this, in conjunction with the improving tendency in sound investments, will coax, or force, some of the excessive deposits into securities.

Not much else is expected from the lowering of the bank rate. Trade is too stagnant to be helped by a trifling decline in the cost of current accommodation. Signs and prognostics of recovery are watched for with such eagerness that the observers are apt to see what they desire. Thus far the indications are faint, and of course industry has not yet got sufficiently plentiful or sufficiently cheap fuel to embark on any attempt to provide in anticipation for growing demand for commodities.

Railways Cut Dividends

Dividend reduction has now extended to the railways. The custom of British railways is to pay dividends twice a year—an interim dividend in August and a final one in February of the following year. Until 1913 complete accounts were rendered for each half of the year, and in these the August dividend was strictly conditioned by the accounting earnings. It was always smaller than the preliminary distribution, as it represented the "half" of the year, for the summer holiday traffic turned the balance in favor of the second half. So much was this the case that with the object of equalizing the two periods as much as possible the Scottish railways ended their half years on January 31 and July 31, so that July should not be in the same financial period as August. So greatly does the rush of English tourists affect the revenues of the Scottish lines. In 1913 a new Act of Parliament requiring more elaborate accounts and statistics—most of the latter being borrowed from American practice—came into force and incidentally abolished the system of preparing and rendering half-yearly accounts. The utility of the new accounting and statistical system has never been tested, because in August, 1914, it was cast aside and skeleton accounts have been rendered for every subsequent year.

Higher Charge, Less Business

For the first half of this year, and up to August 15, the railways receive from the government the equivalent of the net revenue of the corresponding part of 1913. They know exactly what is at the disposal for the interim dividend and could pay out the whole of what is available. But they have before them their financial year is completed, 4½ months of operation under the most trying possible conditions. Freight rates are double those of the pre-war days, and trade is languishing. Double rates and diminishing traffic form a conjunction repugnant to the railway mind accustomed to coax traffic into existence by quoting attractive rates. After seven years of government control the railways hardly know enough of their own business to venture on a wholesale reduction of rates, especially as the Railways Bill now before Parliament, which is to regulate the conditions of future working, is in effect based on the assumption that existing rates are "standard."

Yet it is not because the railway companies know so little of the state of their business but because they know it so well that they are holding warning signals to their shareholders. In a tradition-ridden country like England surprise was caused when the Midland Railway, one of the four so-called "heavy" companies, came out with its dividend announcement far in advance of those of the usual first-comers. For last year the Midland paid 4½ per cent on its deferred stock, of which £2 was paid in August and £2½ in February. In February this year, in 1913 it had paid 4½ per cent, of which £1 12s. 6d. was distributed in August. For the years 1914 to 1917 inclusive it paid 4 per cent, reverting to 4½ per cent for 1918 and improving to 4½ per cent for 1919 and 1920 so as to bring up the average for the war years to the 4½ per cent of the standard year, 1913. Of last year's £4 15s. the Midland paid £2 in August. Now it is only paying £1 10s. or at the annual rate of 3 instead of 4 per cent. It does so in view of the present state of trade and of the uncertain prospects of the company when control ends.

This means that some £200,000 of

net revenue which the company will actually have in hand, paid over by the government, is to be retained as a reserve against the risks of 4½ months' working under conditions of poor trade and growing competition of road motor transport with the railways. The road motor transport agencies cut out rates as and when they please, and are proving a real thorn in the flesh of the railways. The railways tried, through their spokesmen in Parliament, to introduce into the Railways Bill a clause giving them powers to run road services, but were thwarted by the rigidity of a procedure which will not allow an amendment not clearly germane to the title and the preamble of the bill. Needless to say, this rigidity of procedure is as often a protection as an obstruction; it is one of the elements that enable us to broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent.

VIEW OF MEXICO'S
TRADE AND FINANCE

Banks Curtailing Loans But Deposits Are Steady, While Business Is Quiet, Says American Commercial Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Continuation by the banks of the policy of retrenchment and curtailment of loans, success of the government in checking the outflow of gold, and general dissatisfaction with the decree of the government requiring banks to maintain a reserve of 33 per cent on deposits, are outstanding features of the financial situation in Mexico, according to R. M. Connell, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prohibition of the circulation of foreign paper and fiduciary currency in Mexico has caused a considerable inflow of gold, particularly in Tampico, where American money constituted the principal currency.

In general, Mr. Connell says, banks report deposit totals as steady, with here and there an increase. The financial institutions are not extending loans unless there is no recourse except calling in an attorney, and payment of outstanding loans is being asked in as large amounts as possible. Many banks, he explains, are joining to obtain modification of the government reserve decree.

Withdrawal of the protection accorded silver producers in the form of tax and customs exemptions and reduction in freight rates has been announced by the Department of Finance. The subsidies granted when the price of silver fell below 60 per cent per ounce are felt to be no longer necessary, and that the protection accorded during the first part of the period of readjustment has obtained long enough to allow the producers to continue unaided. Protection will continue to be accorded to copper.

"The volume of both imports and exports is decreasing," Mr. Connell says. "No new orders of consequence are being placed abroad, partly because the banks refuse to finance new importations and again because of the fact that merchants are not inclined to buy in view of the general policy of liquidation. This condition exists despite the fact that stocks are generally low. Shipments continue to arrive on orders placed at least four or five months ago, and the demand for goods is decreasing steadily."

"Merchants in many lines report that the last two weeks of the month of June were the dulllest experienced for over a year. American exporters could sell merchandise in some volume if stocks were on hand, but, in addition to the general indisposition to purchase, little inclination is shown to hazard shipments by rail, as they might be held up indefinitely. Orders in large volume have been canceled by Tampico merchants after the intention of the oil companies to shut down was manifested."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.71 1/2	\$3.64 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	0.78 1/2	0.78 1/2	1.920
France (Belgian)	0.78 1/2	0.78 1/2	1.920
France (Swiss)	1.695	1.695	1.920
Lira	0.452	0.452	1.920
Guillem	311 1/2	302 1/2	4020
German marks	0.125 1/2	0.124	2.980
Drachmas (Greek)	0.051	0.050	1.920
Pestetas	1.397	1.396	1.923
Swedish kroner	0.290	0.290	2.980
Norwegian kroner	1.290	1.290	2.980
Danish kroner	1.590	1.590	2.980

TEXTILE MILL RESUMES

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—Sixteen thousand persons this week resumed work in mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest textile manufacturing plant in the world. All departments started full time, with 22,000 cotton looms and 2290 worsted looms, 700,000 cotton spindles and 50,000 worsted spindles.

LONDON SILVER PRICE BREAKS

NEW YORK, New York.—According to word from London yesterday there was a sharp break in the price of silver, due, as far as can be learned, to selling in India and China. The price fell from 28 3/4 d. to 26 3/4 d.

ROLLS-ROYCE CUTS PRICE

LONDON, England.—The Rolls-Royce Company has reduced the sales price of its chassis by \$1250 (normal exchange rate). The reason ascribed is the reduced cost of production. The price now is \$9250.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

With Fall Business Settled the
Manufacturers Are Sending
Out Salesmen to Force Spring
Buying Instead of Waiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although the die is cast, as far as this fall's shoe business is concerned, the New England manufacturers are seemingly not content to wait for the development of spring buying, so the larger are sending out their salesmen to force the issue, be it favorable or otherwise.

Reports from prominent shoe manufacturers west of the Hudson River are all that could be desired, the largest of them claiming an output of 100,000 pairs per day, another 76,000 pairs, and still another 38,000 pairs.

Contrasting this enormous production with that which is being done in Lynn and Haverhill, shows considerably that staple, everyday shoes have the call over novelties. The Boston shoe market is looking little new business, still such a condition of affairs is nothing out of the ordinary during August. All factories are making some shoes, those in Brockton and vicinity running to capacity.

The situation, though somewhat perplexing, is not wholly bad, for extreme dullness is an exception, although normal activity is confined to certain localities. The desire to have the spring business start is not surprising, as it is two months late already. However, prices stand the strain with remarkable firmness, which fact is an evidence that deflation has been checked, and the fear of a rebound occasioning no disturbance.

Packer Hide Market

Reported sales in the packer hide market have been comparatively small.

	Yr.	Ch.
2000 July native steers	11	31
1000 June-July light native steers	12	30
1000 June light native cows	11	25
1000 July 45-51 light native cows	12	25
5000 July light native cows	12	26
1500 July heavy native cows	13	28
4000 July Colorado steers	12	22
1500 July heavy Texas steers	14	23

This light demand is attributed to the firmness of prices superinduced by the moderate stocks in the hands of the packers, or the slow movement of leather, though both help to that end. Considering the general apathy prevailing the above list of figures looks like a substantial recovery of prices, although small stocks are conducive to firmness, as notable in the above price of heavy native cows (13 cents) which is 2 cents over June terms.

The situation, however, is still hanging upon that one handicap, lack of dependable activity in the leather market, and as that element is the fundamental factor in the leather market, the driving force of all leather affairs the hide business will remain in its present desultory condition until trading equals supply.

Leather Markets

Conditions in the leather markets range from good to dull, according to tannage, and quantity wanted. Sole leather tanners have found August trading dull thus far, sole cutters being the principal traders. In the hemlock and oak tannages, business was pretty slow last week, but union leather came through with a fair amount of bookings. Quotations are unchanged, though it was reported that buyers obtained some concessions even on ordinary sized lots.

Colored calfskins are quite active in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, which sold last week at 55 to 40 cents respectively. Light-weight skins for ladies' footwear are quiet, and good grades are being offered from 35 to 40 cents.

Chicago tanners are moving a fair amount of blacks, as well as colored skins, prime quality offered at 40 cents. Finely colored, in the small to medium sizes, were reported in the sales at 50 cents.

It is evident that oze finished skins are coming back for spring wear, buyers sampling in blacks, as well as in colors. The top selections are priced at 50 cents, still there are good skins on the market from 10 to 15 cents less.

Side upper leather tanners find it difficult to be optimistic. There are daily bookings of sales, but they lack the volume expected by dealers in this particular tannage. Offerings on sizable lots are not uncommon, still tanners pass them by, believing that better figures may be possible after September 1. Quotations changed but little during the past week, though reports were current that buyers squeezed them quite a bit.

Glazed kid dealers continue cheerful, stories of big deals coming from the kid market frequently. One which was confirmed proved to be a sale of 15,000 dozen skins, from 40-25 cents to the largest shoe manufacturer in the country, while another large one was in the market for an equal amount, although nothing came of it, as far as could be learned, as his offers were too low at the present stage.

Buyers from Lynn and Haverhill are in the market frequently, but their purchases are but ordinary in volume, proximity to the supply making large contracts needless. Philadelphia tanners are also doing well besides being benefited considerably by the large contracts before mentioned. The activity has run the supply down to such a degree that it has given firmness to quotations on the first four selections. Last week's sales were booked at the following figures: No. 1 65-70 cents; No. 2 45-55 cents; No. 3 30-40 cents; No. 4 22-25 cents. The lower grades are negotiable at buyers' figures.

FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the Italian custom-house statistics for 1920, the value of the imports of cocoa and chocolate was \$5,861,100 lire, and the value of the exports was \$1,382,503 lire. The exports consisted almost entirely (10,895,500 lire) of manufactured chocolate. The value of the cocoa imported was 40,599,000 lire and that of the manufactured chocolate 12,002,100 lire.

The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, 1921, shows a deficit, after charges and inventory adjustments, of \$15,634,355. Loss from operations before deductions for repairs and maintenance was \$7,719,199 against a profit of \$16,269,321 in the previous year. The general balance sheet of the company as of May 31 showed that the net current assets were \$55,916,212. The current liabilities amount to \$29,033,052.

The General Bank of Rumania, which is affiliated with the Credito Italiano, declared a 16 per cent dividend from the year's profit of 15,914,524 lei.

DIVIDENDS

Stern Brothers, a stock dividend of 33 1/4%, payable in 8% preferred stock on the outstanding 7% preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 31. At the same time directors authorized \$3,000,000 of 8% cumulative preferred stock to be issued in exchange, share for share and par for par, for the outstanding \$3,000,000 7% cumulative preferred stock on and after September 2. The quarterly 1% on the 7% preferred was also declared, payable September 1 to stock of August 26. The payment of 33 1/4% in preferred stock on Stern Brothers 7% preferred is to make up accumulated dividends on 7%.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable September 30.

Hasell Barker Car, quarterly of \$1, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Canadian Pacific, quarterly of 2 1/4% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 1.

LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England.—There was small selling of oil shares on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 53-32, and Mexican Eagle 53-32. The undertone of dollar descriptions was flabby and prices were lower.

The home rails were quiet and American railway issues scored new gains. Some gilt-edged investment issues lost ground, while unchanged French loans were nervous over the Silesian situation. On bumper Rand profits for July Kaffirs were firm. Industrials were well maintained.

Hudson's Bay was 6 1/4. Generally the markets were featureless, with trading light. Consols for money 49. Grand Trunk 4 1/2; De Beers 10 1/4; Rand mines 2 3/4. Bar silver 36 1/4; money 4 per cent.

Discount rates—short bills 4 1/2 per cent; three months bills 4 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET
DULL AND LOWER

NEW YORK, New York.—Selling of various stocks made tactically the whole list reactionary in the stock market yesterday and prices were generally lower at the close, which was heavy. At the opening the rails showed some signs of firmness, but this gave way later in the day, which was marked by its comparative dullness. The total sales involved 299,800 shares. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. Prices at the close were: Steel 74, off 1/2; Studebaker 77 1/2, off 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 102 1/2, off 1/2; Woolen 69, off 1/2; Baldwin 74 1/2, off 1/2.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Last wk.	Prev wk.
Coin	1,105,800	1,105,600
Gold	1,091,500	1,091,500
State deposits	1,355,600	1,470,700
Treasury bills	75,931,500	70,529,200
Advances	10,600	9,600
Investments	283,300	283,500
State deposits	4,810,000	4,822,000
Private deposits	11,014,100	8,265,200
Reserve certificates	5,397,500	6,344,900
Notes of other banks	1,100	4,700
Securities	6,174,600	6,081,500
Circulation	77,350,000	75,289,700
Other liabilities	574,300	613,400
War loan notes	8,358,300	8,280,500
Bank rate	5%	5%

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The wheat market closed higher yesterday with September at 1.23 1/2, December at 1.27. Corn closed fractionally higher, with September at 57 1/2, December at 57 1/2. Higher quotations on hogs helped to lift provisions. September rye 1.11 1/4, December rye 1.11 1/4, September barley 64, December barley 64, September pork 18.60, September lard 14.45, October lard 15.75, January lard 10.15, September ribs 10.32, October ribs 10.12.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Directors of the ninth district United States Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis have decided to keep discount rates in this district at the present level of 4 1/2 per cent. The Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank is obligated to banks in other districts to the extent of more than \$10,000,000, and until this liability is wiped out, it is said there is little likelihood of a downward revision in rates.

RELATION OF GOLD
TO BANKING SYSTEM

New York Federal Reserve Bank
Tells Some Effects of Volume
and Flow of Yellow Metal
on World Conditions

NEW YORK, New York.—Since gold plays such an important part in the monetary system of the world its actions are watched with great interest especially just now when the economic balance is so much disturbed. The flow of yellow metal to the United States has been extensive since the close of the war, consequently the following statement by the New York Federal Reserve Bank commenting on the volume of gold and its relation to the federal reserve system is of importance:

"When Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act one of its major purposes was to provide elasticity of currency and credit. Gold was to form the sole reserve behind federal reserve notes, the new elastic currency, and was to be the principal reserve behind reserve bank deposits, which increase as bank loans and deposits expand. Congress did not specify in dollars or per centage what these reserves should amount to except as to minimum requirements, and even these were not absolutely rigid.

"In practice the reserve ratios of the system pass through a wide range, but thus far have never fallen to the minimum below which they cannot go without payment of penalty. These minimum percentages are 40 per cent of gold behind notes and 35 per cent of gold and lawful money behind deposits. In the middle of July, 1920, gold behind all federal reserve notes in circulation, after allowing for required reserve against deposits, amounted to 40 per cent, and in July, 1921, to 80 per cent. The corresponding ratio of the New York Reserve Bank rose from 46 per cent to more than 100 per cent.

Effects of the Currents

"It is from holdings of reserve banks that gold is mainly withdrawn at times when it is flowing away from the country, and it is into reserve banks that gold mainly goes when the flow is toward the United States. Consequently, if the outflow coincides with a heavy credit demand, as between July, 1919, and July, 1920, reserve ratios rapidly decline; if the inflow coincides with a lessened credit demand as at present, reserve ratios rise rapidly. In either case, flexibility of the federal reserve system permits adjustment to demands for credit from industry, commerce, and agriculture, and former adverse consequences of heavy gold movements, such as a sharp curtailment of credit when gold flows out, are minimized.

"The supply of gold in the United States is now at its highest point, though not much higher than before restrictions on export of gold were removed in June, 1919. During the last 12 months, because of continued export of gold, the total stock of gold in the United States July 1 was \$2,233,000,000, estimated about 40 per cent of the world's stock.

"The gold recently received came largely from private sources, and served mainly to reduce foreign indebtedness to this country. Gold holdings of most of the European central banks are larger than before the war. The Bank of England has more than three times as much gold as in 1913. The Bank of France more than half as much again, and even the German Reichsbank has nearly as much gold as before the war. That does not mean necessarily that the entire stocks of gold in those countries are greater than before the war, because the tendency has been for gold to be assembled in central banks, where it should serve as the basis for credit and issues of currency.

Federal Reserve Holds Gold

"In the United States also this tendency has prevailed, and the stock of gold is now largely in possession of federal reserve banks. On July 1, of the total monetary gold in the country, \$2,462,000,000 was in the reserves of reserve banks. In the war years gold circulated less generally, and gravitated toward the reserve banks, though at all times federal reserve notes were redeemable dollar for dollar in gold. In the last 12 months, which marks the recent period of heavy gold importation, the bulk of gold received has been deposited with reserve banks, and in the year ended July 1 their gold reserves increased \$490,000,000, against an increase of \$535,000,000 in the country's stocks.

"The primary reason why so much of the imported gold went immediately into reserves of reserve banks is that it is of greatest utility there. In possession of a member bank it cannot serve as basis for credit any more than any other form of money received on deposit, as long as it remains in vaults of a member bank it is useless even as reserve, because member banks must keep all reserves with the reserve bank. In possession of reserve banks, however, the gold not only serves to strengthen their position, and increase their availability for the country's credit needs, but it serves better the uses of the member bank depositing it. It loses immediately the disability of weight and bulk; it can be drawn against by check; it can be transferred by telegraph. It becomes merged with deposits in reserve banks, and like them can be drawn out again in gold if desired; or when those deposits are in excess of reserves which member banks are required by law to maintain, can be used to reduce indebtedness at reserve

BRITISH REPORT ON
RAISING OF COTTON

Demand For Raw Product to
Exceed Supply When Normal
Times Return, Growers De-
clare, and Urge Cultivation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—The sixteenth annual statement of the British Cotton Growing Association has just been published and shows a further satisfactory progress in the cultivation of cotton within the Empire, though there still remains great scope for further development.

Some very interesting reflections of the difficulties of the cotton trade during the year appear in the report. The quantity of the staple actually handled by the association fell from 30,900 bales in 1919 to 23,500 bales, but the value was £1,699,100, as against £1,494,900. The quantity was indeed less than half that in 1915, while the value was nearly three times as great. The later rise in values so far as finances of the association are concerned has again had a very gratifying result, as once more a surplus is earned, which this time extinguishes the accumulated deficit at profit and loss and leaves in hand a respectable credit balance.

The current year will, it is expected, scarcely show anything like a repetition of the past season's satisfactory results, but this should not act as a deterrent to every effort being made to enlarge the cultivation of cotton within the Empire. The association is careful to emphasize this important aspect of the case. Naturally the members of the association desire to render their undertaking a commercial success, but for the time being the primary object is to widen the area of cultivation as much as possible within the confines of the Empire wherever climatic and other conditions are favorable.

The slump in trade that occurred in the autumn brought down values so much that it is generally agreed that prices ruling at the end of 1920 were below the cost of production. In these periods of depression there is more cotton on the market than is needed, but it is certain that in normal times the demand for raw cotton will exceed the supply. It is therefore considered essential that the efforts to encourage the growth of cotton in all quarters in which it can be grown on commercial lines should in no way be relaxed.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility, and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and year ago follow:

	Mon	Sat	Yr ago
10 highest grade rails	77.67	77.67	+2.48
10 2d grade rails	74.91	74.91	+4.87
10 public utility bonds	73.52	73.52	+4.06
10 industrial bonds	85.34	85.34	+1.30
Combined average	77.96	77.96	+3.67

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. October 13.31, December 13.73, January 13.75, March 14.00, May 14.05. Spot cotton quiet; middling 13.30.

WASH. MONEY MARKET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States money in circulation August 1, 1921, was \$5,735,778,667, against \$5,119,673,461 August 1, 1920, and \$5,774,065,854 July 1, 1921. Circulation per capita August 1, 1921, was \$53.

To-Day High Grade Bonds

YIELD 7.25% to 7.75%

Pre-War Returns ON Standard Corporation Bonds WERE ABOUT 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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The excess of Earnings over Interest requirements, and the Value of Assets in Comparison with the Funded Debts, of each of these companies, are such as to commend these issues as Sound Investments.

Estabrook & Co.

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New York Boston 7 Springfield New Bedford Providence

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PILGRIMS FORCE
DRAW IN CRICKET

Fine Stand by C. C. Morris and J. L. Evans Enables the Philadelphia Pilgrims to Increase Their Overnight Total of 159

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office. WIMBLEDON, England (Tuesday)—A magnificent first wicket stand by C. C. Morris and J. L. Evans enabled the Philadelphia Pilgrims to force a draw in their cricket match against the In-cognitum team today. The Americans' overnight first innings total of 159 appeared very insignificant against their opponents' reply of 352 but the heavy arrears were more than wiped out before the opening batsmen in the Pilgrims second innings were separated. The score board showed 239 when Morris was bowled for 111 and the total was carried to 249 for 4 wickets before the stumps were drawn. Evans, who scored slowly in early periods of his innings and very fast as he became set, knocked up 125, this score including a hit for six and 17 fours.

TWO REGATTAS
HELD IN IRELAND

Irish Oarsmen Compete in Races Which Take Place at Coleraine and Derry in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. DUBLIN, Ireland—Irish oarsmen had a couple of regattas to interest them during the week ending July 16, one at Coleraine, the other at Derry. The former was held under ideal conditions, but the latter was not so good owing to a strong southerly wind which made the course on the broad waters of the river Foyle quite rough and catching the racing boats broadside on made the oarsmen's work anything but easy. The entries at both regattas were practically the same, with full support from all the northern clubs, with the addition of Dublin University and Neptune Rowing Club, from Dublin.

At Coleraine the racing all through was very keen and in the main the results turned out true to the form of the early part of the season. There was one upset to this, however, in the Subscribers Cup four, in which Derry reversed the Ringsend verdict of last month and beat the Bann Rowing Club crew comfortably by two lengths. Derry also provided another reversal of form, this time in the maiden four class in which Dundalk Rowing Club have a very good crew this year, hitherto unbeaten. On this occasion they were pressed hard all the way by Portadown Boating Club, and rather going to pieces in the last 100 yards sustained their first defeat by the narrow margin of a canvas. Bann Rowing Club asserted their superiority against Derry Boating Club in the night, Irish Amateur Rowing Union Cup, but the latter had the satisfaction of again carrying off both senior four.

Dublin University annexed the junior eight and under age fours at both regattas but the same club's junior four failed on each occasion, Belfast Boating Club proving too good. The summary:

COLERAINE REGATTA
Winner—Kennedy (maiden 4) Dundalk Rowing Club
Under age four—Belfast Boating Club
Under age four—Dublin Univ. Boating Club
Victory (maiden 8) Portadown B.T.C. Club
Subscribers (4 senior 4) Derry B.T.C. Club
Bann (senior 4) Derry Boating Club
Coleraine (senior 4) Bann Rowing Club

DERRY REGATTA
Winner—Under age four—Dublin Univ. Boating Club
Maiden four—Portadown Boating Club
Ladies (junior 4) Belfast Boating Club
Victory (maiden 8) Portadown B.T.C. Club
Subscribers (4 senior 4) Derry B.T.C. Club
Bann (senior 4) Derry Boating Club
Coleraine (senior 4) Bann Rowing Club

YORKSHIRE WINS
BY CLOSE MARGIN

Kent Loses a Close English County Cricket Contest by 31 Runs at Tunbridge Wells

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England—The narrow margin of 31 runs by which Kent was defeated by Yorkshire in the English county cricket championship recently affords some indication of the closeness of the contest between these two teams. First one side and then the other appeared to have the winning advantage during the final day's play, but some really good bowling by Asa Waddington and G. G. Macaulay, after Kent had scored 268 runs in the last innings, proved to be the deciding factor. Features of the game were the batting throughout the Kent first innings of J. L. Bryan, Edgar Oldroyd, for Yorkshire by Edgar Oldroyd, a good innings by James Seymour for the losers and quite remarkable bowling by Waddington and Macaulay late in the Kent second innings. F. E. Woolley and A. P. Freeman also bowled well for Kent.

The inclusion of G. H. Hirst in the Yorkshire team was made by reason of a vacation release from his duties as cricket coach at Eton. Batting first, Yorkshire could score only 130 runs, and of this number Oldroyd secured nearly half. Oldroyd has scored freely from the Kent bowling in the past, and in this match he took the usual toll, hitting freely and easily all

round the wicket. The full total of 190 for Yorkshire was not large, but Kent did not fare even so well, being dismissed for 157 runs, 52 of which were due to J. L. Bryan, who carried out his bat. In the second innings, Yorkshire fared a little better, and made 231, thus setting Kent to score 265 to avert defeat. This task the home players just failed to accomplish. Seymour offered the most effective resistance, and until he was dismissed, Kent appeared quite likely to win. However, with the score at 208, Waddington recommenced bowling, and, assisted by Macaulay at the other end, dismissed the remaining batsmen for the addition of 25 runs. Percy Holmes made three brilliant catches. During their last period of bowling, Waddington took 3 wickets for 13 runs, and Macaulay 3 for 7 runs. The summary:

YORKSHIRE		KENT	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Percy Holmes, c Troughton b Woolley, 13	c Troughton b Woolley, 13	J. L. Bryan, not out, 82	c Kilner b Rhodes, 11
Edgar Oldroyd, 51	b w. b. Fair- bry, 51	H. T. W. Har- dage, 14	c Macaulay b Waddington, 25
Emmott Robinson, c Woolley b Fair- bry, 17	c Woolley b Fair- bry, 17	James Seymour, c Rhodes b Wad- dington, 4	c Allen b Wad- dington, 75
Roy Kilner, 6	c Seymour b Freeman, 30	F. E. Woolley, c Rhodes b Rob- inson, 5	b Robinson, 12
Bryan b Woolley, 6	c Seymour b Freeman, 30	G. H. Hirst, 1	c Rhodes b Mac- aulay, 21
Wilfred Rhodes, 23	c Hubble b Free- man, 12	G. C. Collins, c Sutcliffe b Mac- aulay, 19	c Sutcliffe b Mac- aulay, 19
G. H. Hirst, 1	b w. b. Free- man, 12	L. W. Roush- ton, c sub. b Waddington, 10	c J. Fairser- vice, 10
D. C. P. Burton, c Hubble b Free- man, 12	c and b Freeman, 12	A. P. Freeman, b Wad- dington, 0	b Waddington, 2
Asa Waddington, 1 b w. b. Free- man, 12	c b Fairser- vice, 4	Extras, 11	Extras, 8
G. G. Macaulay, 1 b w. b. Free- man, 12	c not out, 2	Total, 190	Total, 231
Allen, not out, 4	c Freeman, 6		
Extras, 11	Extras, 8		
Total, 157	Total, 231		

BOWLING ANALYSIS		YORKSHIRE—First Innings			
		O	M	R	W
Collins	16	2	62	1	0
Fairser- vice	3	1	8	0	0
Woolley	28	11	65	5	0
Freeman	13	1	44	3	0
Collins bowled three no-balls and Woolley two no-balls.					
Second Innings		O	M	R	W
Collins	10	0	45	0	0
Woolley	14	2	41	5	0
Freeman	20.2	6	75	1	0
Fairser- vice	18	6	52	3	0
Bryan	1	0	15	0	0
Woolley bowled two no-balls and Collins one wide.					
KENT—First Innings		O	M	R	W
Robinson	12	2	32	2	0
Waddington	8.4	0	39	4	0
Kilner	13	4	23	1	0
Rhodes	14	5	44	2	0
Second Innings		O	M	R	W
Robinson	15	3	69	1	0
Waddington	20.4	3	34	1	0
Rhodes	16	3	48	1	0
Kilner (R.)	5	0	17	0	0
Macaulay	1	0	42	3	0
Robinson bowled one wide and Waddington six no-balls.					

SURREY GAINS IN CRICKET STANDING
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Defeating Kent today by 75 runs after an exciting match at the oval, Surrey, which occupies the second place in the English county cricket championship standing, lessened the gap between itself and Middlesex, the leading team. Yorkshire met Nottinghamshire and won by 113, and Lancashire easily defeated Essex by 10 wickets. Derbyshire gained its fourth victory of the season, beating Leicestershire by 173, and Gloucestershire won against Worcestershire by a margin of 209 runs.

The match between Northamptonshire and Sussex was left unfinished with the latter ahead on the first innings whilst the Australians made short work of Warwickshire, winning by an innings and 61 runs.

RACE IS POSTPONED
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Postponement of the international fishing schooner races off Halifax from October 1 until October 22 has been announced by the Canadian race committee. The date was changed at the request of the Gloucester (Massachusetts) fishermen's committee. The Canadian elimination trials will be started October 15.

PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania football team will begin its fall training with two weeks' practice at Cape May, New Jersey, starting September 5. Thirty or more veterans will report to Coach J. W. Heisman this year. Only one squad of veterans and recruits who have shown more than passing promise will be taken to the seashore.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL
WILL START SOON

Association Season Begins This Month and Will Continue Into April or May—Many Changes Have Been Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The English Association football season commences in August and the competition for the championships of the various sections of the English league will be in full swing by August 27. The season 1921-22 will witness changes in the organization of the professional sides. For some time there has been a tendency toward greater centralization and unity among those responsible for the management of the English league, which will consist of three divisions, with one of them further divided into two sections. Eighty-six clubs will form the membership of the league altogether, there being 22 in each of the first two divisions and in the southern section of Division III, and 20 in the northern section. At the end of the season, that is, in April or May, 1922, the two lowest clubs in the standing of Division I will exchange places with the two top clubs in Division II, and the two lowest clubs in the latter will exchange places with the two teams that lead the respective sections of Division III. Thus the struggle for the various sectional championships will be increased by the competition for promotion and the necessity of avoiding relegation to lower spheres.

The commencement of the season finds Burnley in possession of the championship of the First Division, won last season after a splendid run of success. The newcomers to upper circles are Birmingham, the champions of Division II, and Cardiff City, who replaced Bradford and Derby County. The other members of the upper section are The Arsenal, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Bradford City, Chelsea, Everton, Huddersfield Town, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Middlesbrough, Newcastle United, Oldham Athletic, Preston North End, Sheffield United, Sunderland, Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion. The Tottenham club holds the English Cup, which is a prize exciting even the championship of the league in the opinion of many followers of the game. Curiously enough, on the opening day of the season the two new clubs have probably their most formidable opponents to meet, for Cardiff entertain Tottenham and Birmingham will also act as hosts, their visitors being the champions from Burnley.

In the Second Division the doings of Crystal Palace, who ascended from Division III at the end of last season, will be watched with interest and many northern clubs will have them as visitors who have not met them in league football before, though perhaps in English cup ties there have been previous meetings. The remaining members of Division II are Barnsley, Blackpool, Bradford, Bristol City, Derby County, Fulham, Hull City, Leeds United, Leicester City, Notts County, Nottm. Forest, Burnley, Port Vale, Rotherham County, Sheffield Wednesday, South Shields, Stoke, West Ham United, and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

During the interval between seasons there have been as usual a number of transfers of players from club to club. One of the most notable changes is the departure of B. C. Freeman, the famous international forward from the Burnley club. Frederick Pagnam was transferred before the finish of last season from the Arsenal to Cardiff City, but Chelsea for whom J. G. Cock did not score as many goals as expected from an international center, had signed on a new pivot in Francis Hoddinott who did very well last season for Watford. Forwards are always the most prominent members of an association football team and of the five forwards the center has more opportunities to score than the others. It does not always happen however that the center man is actually top scorer of a team and of inside men James Stephenson is well known as any in England. His transfer from Aston Villa to Sunderland means an increase of strength in the northern club's attacking force. Joseph Smith, who scored 41 goals last season for Bolton Wanderers and headed the list of scorers in the First Division, will again be seen in the ranks of the Bolton club. This international player far outstripped other players in scoring abilities, but the doings of Joseph Anderson, Burnley, W. H. Walker of Aston Villa, Thomas Brownell, of Manchester City, Robert Blood, now with West Bromwich Albion, and C. M. Buchan, the skipper of the Sunderland side, will be watched, not only by the average spectator but also by selection committees on the watch for talent to fill the national teams taking part in the international championship.

The results of the championship matches in divisions I and II with the standing of the clubs will appear in The Christian Science Monitor Monday throughout the season.

YALE WILL RETAIN
CORDERRY AS COACH

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—P. J. Cordery is to be retained as head coach of rowing at Yale University, according to a report published here. No official information could be obtained from athletic officials at Yale. Cordery is an Englishman who was brought here by former Coach Guy Nickalls to assist in the coaching. Fol-

lowing a controversy between Nickalls and the rowing officials of the university last spring, Cordery was placed in full charge of the Yale crews when they reached Gales Ferry for final practice before the regatta with Harvard.

Contrary to predictions, Yale won the varsity race and also defeated Harvard in the freshman contest. Other members of Cordery's family are prominent in rowing affairs in England. The captain of the Yale varsity crew for next year is Langhorne Gibson.

SCOTTISH TEAM
SHOWS UP WELL

All Players Make Double-Figure Scores—Bardsley and Collins Score Centuries for Australians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scotland—In the first of two matches between the Australian test cricketers and Scotland, at Perth, the Scots, though always having an uphill battle, were able to secure a draw. It was a two-days' match, and the Australians occupied the whole of the first day in scoring 422 runs, their last wicket falling just before the time for drawing stumps. All the men in the Scottish team made double-figure scores; but the outstanding performances were those of Warren Bardsley and H. L. Collins, who both scored centuries for Australia. Both men gave delightful displays of sound, safe and yet forceful cricket. The left-hander, Bardsley, was particularly effective. The Scottish cricketers, of course, do not pretend to be in the same class as the men from overseas, and the fact that they were able to hold their opponents to a draw did not deceive close followers of the game, for, after all, the Australians really came to Scotland for a pleasant break in their more serious work. During their stay they visited Loch Lomond, and had a delightful cruise of 100 miles or so on the Firth of Clyde. They also paid a flying visit to the famous Gleneagles golf course, where some of them had a few shots and showed themselves to be ready adepts at the royal and ancient game.

Had they closed their innings on the first day the Australians would probably have been able to get Scotland out twice. The Scots, however, did remarkably well, and they faced the express bowling of E. A. Macdonald and the jugglery of A. A. Macleod's slow and "googlies" much better than many of the English county players had been able to do. Macdonald's deliveries were boldly driven on many occasions, and C. G. Campbell, the Edinburgh University captain, showed no little confidence in playing Mailey. With little over an hour to play, it was realized that there was little prospect of getting the Scotsmen out a second time, and neither Mailey nor Macdonald was called upon to bowl in Scotland's second innings. The opening pair of Scottish batsmen took full advantage of the fact, and were able to play out time. J. A. Kerr, the captain, having a grand innings. He hit eight 4's in his not-out score of 60. There was, generally speaking, considerable satisfaction at the Scottish performance. The home players put in some good bowling and brought off some very fine catches, and there was more determination and confidence about the batting than has been the case in many previous "big" engagements. What cricketers in Scotland lack is more practical experience in first-class play. There are many players in Scotland, who, having that, could take quite a creditable place in English cricket. Some expensive mistakes were made in the field at Perth. Collins, for instance, he acted as captain to the Australian side in the absence of W. W. Armstrong—was missed when he had made only 6. Had he not been disposed of thus early, it would undoubtedly have made a great difference to Scotland's position. The summary:

AUSTRALIANS		SCOTLAND	
O	M	R	W
H. L. Collins, c Kerr, b Sliewright, 100		J. W. Sorrie, c Ryder, b Mailey, 22	
E. R. Baines, c Kerr, b Sliewright, 25		J. A. Kerr, b Macdonald, 15	
C. G. Campbell, c Stevenson, b Sliewright, 25		J. E. Baines, c Ryder, 14	
W. Bardsley, c Batson, b Sliewright, 112		D. C. Stevenson, c Taylor, b Ryder, 14	
J. M. Taylor, b w. b. Mitchell, 14		G. G. Campbell, b w. b. Macdonald, 29	
S. Ryder, b w. b. Mitchell, 24		W. Fraser, b Mailey, 12	
T. L. Hendry, c w. b. Mitchell, 27		A. D. Mitchell, c Pelley, b Macdonald, 0	
Hanson Carter, c Blissett, b Sliewright, 23		T. D. Watt, not out, 4	
E. A. Macdonald, c Blissett, b Mitchell, 12		D. B. Blissett, c Carter, b Mailey, 3	
A. Mailey, not out, 17		Extras, 15	
Total, 422		Total, 182	

summary:		
AUSTRALIANS		
L. Collins, c Kerr, b Sliewright.....	100	
R. Mayne, c Kerr, b Mitchell.....	17	
F. Ferguson, c Sliewright, b Mitchell.....	13	
Bardley, c Batson, b Sliewright.....	112	
M. Taylor, lb w, b Mitchell.....	14	
J. Andrews, c Mitchell, b Watt.....	13	
E. Pelley, c Sliewright, b Watt.....	13	
L. Hendry, c and b Mitchell.....	24	
W. Macdonald, c Carter, b Sliewright.....	23	
A. Macdonald, c Blissett, b Mitchell.....	18	
W. Mailey, not out.....	17	
Extras.....	17	
Total.....	422	
W. Sorrie, c Ryder, b Mailey..... 23		
A. Kerr, b Macdonald.....	15	
E. Batson, b Ryder.....	13	
G. Campbell, c Sliewright, b Mailey.....	3	
G. Campbell, lb w, b Macdonald.....	39	
L. Fraser, b Mailey.....	2	
A. Ferguson, b Mailey.....	36	
W. Mailey, c Sliewright, b Macdonald.....	6	
D. Watt, not out.....	6	
W. Sliewright, c Bardley, b Mailey.....	6	
B. Blissett, c Carter, b Mailey.....	3	
Extras.....	15	

INTEREST SHIFTS
TO LADY PLAYERS

Mrs. Jessup Defeats Mrs. Bundy, 6-2, 7-5 in Tennis Tourney for the Seabright Bowls Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—Interest in the second day of the tournament for the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club bowls yesterday shifted to the women, on account of the extremely high class of the players. Of the 15 survivors practically all are possible contenders for the championship to be held at Forest Hills next week.

The outstanding match of the day was between Mrs. T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, champion in 1920, who has been regarded as one of the mainstays in turning back Miss Suzanne Lenglen, and Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, number two in the ranking list. Mrs. Jessup started off with a rush, taking her own service and then breaking through on Mrs. Bundy's for a love game. She retained her advantage to the end of the set, finally winning it at 6-2 by capturing the eighth game on Mrs. Bundy's service, again without losing a point.

In the second set Mrs. Bundy made a better showing, while Mrs. Jessup showed a tendency to send the ball out of court along the sidelines. Mrs. Bundy led at 5-3 and love service, and after that Mrs. Jessup steadied and took the next three games by deuce scores, finally winning the match in the twelfth game on Mrs. Bundy's service. The winner's play on the back line was not up to her usual standard, but by brilliant volleying at the net she clearly indicated that she was about ready to make a strong bid both for the Seabright Bowls, which she won last year, and for the championship.

The other favorites, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, also won in straight lines, the former having considerable trouble in disposing of Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, the former Miss Anne Shease of Boston; while the Californian showed her own skill in defeating Mrs. Robert Le Roy, New York, losing only one game. Mrs. Cole showed great steadiness, but could not handle Mrs. Mallory's drives with effect. The women's doubles were also begun and the first round completed.

In the afternoon, with the arrival of R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and of W. M. Washburn, New York, who will play with him in the doubles, the prospects for a fine tournament among the men greatly increased. Williams played two matches, disposing of Leon DeTurenne, the Harvard captain, with comparative ease and then playing J. B. Gilbert, the fourth man on the British Isles Davis Cup team, a left-hander. Gilbert held Williams at first, the games going to three-all. Then Williams showed his regular form and took six games in order, before Gilbert could score, and ran out the match 6-3, 6-1.

The draw placed four of the five Californians against each other, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated P. H. Neer, of Seattle, the inter-collegiate champion from Stanford University, while Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, had much trouble in putting out Edmund Levy, another of the Leland Stanford team. Johnston stuck to the back line at start of his match and Neer held him even until the score reached 6-all, when Johnston began to play net tactics, taking the set 8-6 and lost only one game in the second set, when Neer broke through Johnston's service on outs.

Maxwell Woosnam and F. G. Lowe of the British Isles team won their matches, but Vincent Richards proved too strong for O. G. N. Turnbull, whose height and reach were neutralized by Richards' clever position play. The junior champion took the match in straight sets.

The outstanding doubles teams entered include Johnston and W. E. Davis, Woosnam and Turnbull, Kinsey and Washburn, and Williams, and Richards and S. H. Voshell. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP		WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round	
O	M	R	W
Mrs. M. J. Jessup, defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, 6-2, 7-5.		Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, 6-1, 6-2.	
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-3, 2-6, 8-6.		Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, 6-2, 6-1.	
Miss Helen Willis, San Francisco, defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, New Jersey, 6-2, 6-4.		Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Helen Gillespie, New York, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.	
Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Le Roy, New York, 6-2, 6-0.		Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, and Mrs. L. R. Williams, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.	
Miss Helen Willis, San Francisco, and Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Mrs. Symington and Miss McCarty, 6-1, 6-1.		Misses Adelaide and Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, by default.	
Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, New Jersey, and Miss Grace Bristol, Newport, Rhode Island, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, and partner, by default.		Mrs. M. J. Jessup and Miss Eleanor	

Second Round		WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round	
O	M	R	W
Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Young, 6-3, 6-0.		Miss M. K. Browne, San Francisco, and Mrs. L. R. Williams, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.	
Misses Adelaide and Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, by default.		Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, New Jersey, and Miss Grace Bristol, Newport, Rhode Island, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, and partner, by default.	
Mrs. M. J. Jessup and Miss Eleanor			

MICHIGAN EXPECTS
A STRONGER NINE

Coach Ray Fisher Was Handicapped in Developing a Varsity Baseball Team Last Spring But Finished in Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Carl Lundgren has won the first of what promises to be a long series of baseball clashes with Ray Fisher, but the former will have an even harder time next year than he had this season. Lundgren is a former Chicago Cubs National League baseball club player who pitched for what was then F. L. Chance's team in the days when the Cubs were winning championships. Fisher is a former big-league pitcher, too, having led the Cincinnati Reds only this spring to be the University of Michigan varsity baseball coach. Lundgren left Michigan last fall to return to the University of Illinois, his alma mater.

For the last three years during his stay at Michigan Coach Lundgren had won Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association baseball championships. This year the title followed Lundgren to Illinois, but only after the hardest sort of a battle, in which Michigan and Illinois won one game each in their two-game series, the Illini winning the title by half game when Michigan lost to the University of Wisconsin.

Fisher, however, was working under a big handicap this season. He did not join the Michigan squad until it had started on its southern training trip. D. B. Pratt, now with the Boston American League baseball club, had started out as the Michigan baseball coach, only to leave the squad at the start of its training jaunt through the south.

On top of this difficulty, taking a squad with which another man had worked throughout the preliminary training season, Coach Fisher had to start the season without the services of a veteran pitcher. Then, to cap the climax, he had to play a most difficult playing schedule during the last two weeks of the season.

Fisher built up a good team, developing two average pitchers and one real star, only to have his team lose out on the final series of the year, overworked by the hard-fought games through which it had to battle with scarcely a day of rest.

Michigan defeated Ohio State University, 4 to 3, in 10 innings on a Friday afternoon, and the Buckeyes were among the four strongest teams in the Big Ten race. The following day Fisher's squad faced Illinois, and lost, 3 to 2. With one day of rest Michigan played Wisconsin, another of the Big Four nines, on Monday, and won an 18-inning game. The final score in this long contest was 9 to 8, the game being twice won and lost in overtime. Wisconsin protested this game, but Big Ten officials took no action on the protest.

The following Saturday afternoon Michigan played the return contest with Illinois and won, 10 to 4, at Urbana, hitting three of Lundgren's pitchers hard. Then, on the following Monday, Fisher's men journeyed on to Madison and lost to Wisconsin in the final game of the year, 7 to 6. In this final game the Wolverines clearly showed the great pressure under which they had been playing, although it was not until the ninth inning that the Badgers were able to score the winning run. Michigan finished the season with 10 games won and 2 lost, while Illinois won 10 and lost 1.

Next year the Michigan coach will have an even chance, for he will start with a squad which he knows, and will have the opportunity to work with it throughout the season. Fisher will also have an experienced squad of pitchers, with his star, Milton Dixon '22 of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, back for one more year of play. To back up his pitchers, Fisher will have H. A. Vick '22 of Toledo, veteran catcher and the best one in Big Ten circles; John Shackelford '23 of Detroit, Michigan, at first base; Irwin Uteritz '23, of Oak Park, Illinois, at second base or shortstop; Douglas Roby '23, of Holland, Michigan, and Victor Klein '23 of Detroit, Michigan, in the outfield.

Fisher will have to find two infielders and an outfielder from this year's freshman squad, and he should have no difficulty in putting together a nine which

SUMMER SCHOOL'S GREAT EXPANSION

More Than 500,000 Persons Receive Instruction Through One Branch of University of California's Extension Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California.—The extension division of the University of California, which opened its regular summer classes on Monday in San Francisco and Oakland, reports a growth which is of interest as showing the large number of those eager to accept education offered them during their leisure. Started in 1904, with a small number of pupils, the extension division for the past five years has shown a growth averaging 25 per cent a year, and this year is instructing, through lectures, classes and correspondence, more than 500,000 persons, in the northern division alone. While the southern division, centered in the University of California, at Los Angeles, will care for half as many more.

The purpose of the university extension is announced as being "to assist men and women who are not in attendance at the university, but who desire to carry on study under the university direction. It is a means of extending to the people of California, as far as practicable, the usefulness of the university. It aims to help as many citizens as possible to utilize their leisure, and to meet more fully their civic responsibilities. It aims to help official and voluntary groups to make their communities stable, prosperous and progressive. It aims to promote sound public opinion in support of American institutions and ideals."

Wide Distribution
The work as at present organized covers two fields of activity, instruction and public service, and is carried on through six departments. Under the general head of instruction, there is the class department, organizing and conducting classes in cities and towns wherever a sufficient number of people can be secured who wish to study the same subject; the correspondence department, which gives instruction by mail in such branches as experience has shown can be taught profitably to the student in this manner; and the department of lectures, which provides lectures singly or in series for any committee, club, organization or community in the State that will make the necessary arrangements for their delivery.

Under the general head of public service, the class department department acts as a clearing-house for inquiries concerning municipal government and administration; the general information department undertakes to answer inquiries of any nature addressed to it, utilizing for this purpose all the resources of the University of California; and the department of visual instruction circulates stereoscopic slides and motion picture reels, covering many phases of educational work, which are sent in relation to the schools of the State, and are studied by the public schools as part of the curriculum, as well as by parents and citizens in general as features of community service.

Course in City Planning

One of the courses most in demand, and one which has attracted a great deal of attention is that in city planning, which attempts to teach the meaning and function of city planning in relation to community life, labor and leisure, social and economic factors in city building, differences between city planning and re-planning, the history of the city planning movement in America in general, and in California in particular, land use and city planning, financing the city plan, legal requirements for city planning, housing in relation to city planning, and so on through a large number of subjects connected with the betterment of the centers of population.

Next to this course in popularity comes the community service series, which is covered in 24 hour lectures, eight hours of conference work and 24 hours of field work, the longest and most detailed of any of the courses offered. Two comprehensive courses in finance have been added for this year, one on corporation financing, and the other on theories of investment, both of which have attracted many students from a beginning.

The technical department of the extension division also announces a new course in machine-shop work, a new course in alternating current electricity, a new course in automobile shop work for men, a course for the automobile owner, and a new course in automobile shop for women.

MAINE WOOL MEN PLAN EXHIBITIONS

Results Obtained by Cooperative Effort to Be Shown to the People of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
AUGUSTA, Maine.—The Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association is well pleased with the progress it has made since its organization and proposes to exhibit its wool and woolen manufactures throughout the state this fall.

"Our primary idea," says Charles H. Crawford of the Maine Department of Agriculture and an officer of the association, "is to show the people of Maine the work that the association is doing for the sheep industry of their State; but we shall be perfectly willing to sell any or all the goods and take all the orders that may be placed."

"While the wool situation, as regards the market, is today very unsatisfactory for the producers, the

BULGARIA WANTS AMERICA AS FRIEND

Professor of French at Sofia Here to Lecture on Nation's Culture and Politics and Explain Peace Conference Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Bulgaria has the most democratic government of any of the Balkan States, and she is profoundly grateful that the United States did not break diplomatic relations with her when she entered the world war, according to Dr. Irene V. Shishmanoff-Stefanoff, journalist, author and professor of French at the Academy of Music in Sofia, who has come to the United States to give a course of lectures. American people know Bulgaria, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but not very well.

"We Bulgarians know America much better," she said. "For we have several American colleges and many of our people attend them. Most of our most prominent people, nearly all of our ministers, have been trained in American colleges, and we have had American missionaries and teachers for us for many years. Before we had American colleges of our own, our people went to American colleges in Turkey."

Trade Is Agricultural
"We are eager to promote commercial relations between the United States and Bulgaria. Our country is largely agricultural and while we can export agricultural products, we must import machinery and all sorts of mechanical devices, everything from pins to locomotives. In 1904 the only American machinery we had was a sewing machine. Eight years later we had American typewriters, cash registers, automobiles and many other things, and the list has grown steadily. As soon as exchange is stabilized there will be opportunity for very brisk commercial and industrial friendship. In my country we have many big projects afoot. Bulgarian industrialists and merchants prefer to deal with Americans, rather than with people of other countries, because Americans do not try to mix politics with their business."

"I shall lecture on Bulgaria's geographical situation, her culture and politics, from the beginning of her history until today; on America's part in the independence of the country and the cordial relations between the two nations; and I shall explain why we consider the findings of the Peace Conference unjust, and why we urge that an international tribunal settle the difficulties."

Strong Cooperative Movement

Dr. Shishmanoff-Stefanoff said that the cooperative movement was making great headway in Bulgaria and that Mr. Alexander Stamboliski, the present Premier, long ago organized the farmers, who made up 80 per cent of the population, into an agricultural union along cooperative lines in order to improve marketing conditions and methods of tilling the soil. He was put in prison for three and a half years, she said, because he and his followers were the only ones who protested against the war; but now that they are in power the country looks for advancement.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF FUNDS OF THE SOVIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Arrested in behalf of the Russian Soviet Government, Jacques R. Cibrario was arraigned in court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny for alleged misuse of funds deposited to the credit of that government in the National City Bank here.

It is said that about \$1,000,000 was given to the United States Embassy in Petrograd for such deposit and that Dr. William Chapin Huntington, former United States diplomatic attaché there, had transferred it to the bank here and had warned that there was danger of misuse of the funds.

The money is said to have been intended for use in the interests of the Russian Soviet Government for the purchase of motion picture films for the purpose of public education. One of the questions involved is said to be the United States Government's responsibility for the safeguarding of the fund.

Dr. Huntington is said to have been relieved of any responsibility regarding the fund and to have urged the appointment of a Department of Commerce to watch the fund. The bank is a co-defendant with Mr. Cibrario.

FIRMS CHARGED WITH BUILDING CONSPIRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York.—Five firms and four individuals have been indicted here, charged with conspiring to violate the state anti-trust laws. The indictment was returned by the extraordinary grand jury investigating the building trades combine.

This action grows out of the Lockwood committee hearings here, at which Samuel Untermyer, counsel, contended that 80 per cent of the sand and gravel business of the State had been dominated by an alleged combine of the five indicted corporations.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN FARMER

British Empire Producers Organization Plans to Help Establish Canadians in Proper Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—To assist Canadian farmers, manufacturers and other producers to sell their products in the United Kingdom is one of the main objects of the British Empire Producers Organization of London, England, whose chairman, B. H. Morgan, arrived in Montreal recently, at the opening of a tour through the Dominion. This is Mr. Morgan's ninth visit to Canada, one of his earlier trips having been in connection with the organization of a special train tour of the Dominion by about 100 leading British manufacturers and capitalists, which resulted in the investment in Canada of considerable British capital.

"I have come to Canada this time," said Mr. Morgan, "to interest the agricultural organizations of Canada in the work of our great organization, with a view to securing Canadian farmers their proper place in the British markets, and to see what opportunities there are for British capital in starting manufacturing industries in Canada. The organization, of which I am chairman, includes among its members producers of all kinds, and confines its membership to them, particularly in primary products, such as agricultural produce, raw materials of all kinds, and manufactures. To encourage production throughout the British Empire is its foremost interest. The first plank in our activities is to represent them in the United Kingdom, to take action, and after making representations to the Food Ministry we arranged for the purchase of accumulated stocks of Canadian bacon. What I am over here for is to get the Canadian producer to state his difficulties to us, and we will, by our interests in Parliament and through the press, help him to get his proper place in the home market. We want Canadian producers to make use of this organization, which represents the largest interests in the Empire, and we will obtain for them proper treatment. We also want Canadian manufacturers of articles competitive with American goods to push their products in the United Kingdom. There are many articles, such as small tools and agricultural machinery, produced here in large quantities, which would find a big market at home. We already use quantities of Canadian agricultural machinery and the mass production of such manufactures in Canada will enable her manufacturers to compete successfully in the British market." Mr. Morgan will visit agricultural and industrial centers throughout Canada.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—In view of the downward trend of railway employees' wages, the council of the Montreal Board of Trade at a special meeting considered the question of reduction in freight rates, and, after full discussion, unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to reconsider the matter with a view to an order on the subject. The resolution pointed out that Canadian railways had of necessity to apply a higher wage scale in 1920, thereby adding greatly to their operating costs. It is then stated that in conformity with the downward trend of wages and commodity prices, a reduction of some 12 per cent in the railway wage scale became effective on July 16, 1921. This, to the extent of the scale reduction at least, removed the necessity for the continuation of the present abnormal freight rates; further, in addition to such reduction in labor costs, there have been appreciable reductions in the prices of many of the commodities used by the railways, such as fuel, steel and lumber. It was therefore resolved: "That the council of the Montreal Board of Trade now asks the Board of Railway Commissioners to reconsider forthwith the whole question of railway freight rates, with a view to ordering such reductions as may be warranted by the facts, being convinced that a general lowering of rates would have the effect of encouraging business and so contribute to the urgently-needed revival of trade."

CANADA BUYS GERMAN SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Another vessel of the great fleet which Germany was building during the war has passed into the hands of Canadian interests. The 19,300-ton liner Tirpitz, completed shortly after the close of the war, has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway and will be added to its Pacific Ocean fleet. In addition to being reconducted and remodeled up to Canadian Pacific standards the new liner will be converted into an oil burner. The Tirpitz will be renamed the Empress of China, a name which had already been intended for the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and work is now being rushed forward in reconducting the liner.

FIGURES ON CROP PRODUCTION ISSUED

Advance Estimates in August Department of Agriculture Report Note Expected Effect of the Past Adverse Conditions

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Practically every important farm crop showed a loss in prospective production as a result of adverse conditions during July. The Department of Agriculture's monthly report, issued yesterday, forecasts 52,000,000 bushels less wheat than estimated a month ago, 81,000,000 bushels less corn, 102,000,000 bushels less oats and 61,000,000 bushels less potatoes.

The preliminary estimate of production of winter wheat by principal producing states is as follows: Pennsylvania, 25,322,000 bushels; Ohio, 27,379,000; Indiana, 22,728,000; Illinois, 36,608,000; Missouri, 30,128,000; Nebraska, 52,730,000; Kansas, 117,988,000; Oklahoma, 37,200,000; Washington, 30,322,000.

The country's principal farm crops and estimates of their condition on August 1 are as follows:

Crop	Condition
Winter wheat	544,000,000
Spring wheat	213,000,000
Corn	5,032,000,000
Oats	1,137,000,000
Barley	171,000,000
Rye	64,300,000
Buckwheat	13,000,000
White potatoes	116,000,000
Sweet potatoes	114,000,000
Flax	8,900,000
Rice	33,500,000
Apples	109,000,000
Peaches	21,300,000
Peanuts	37,600,000
Grain sorghums	130,000,000

All wheat production 757,000,000 bushels. Sugar beets, 8,000,000 tons, condition 89. Hay (dried), 81,600,000 tons; hay (wild), 15,500,000 tons.

*Acreage, 691,000.

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POSITION wanted by refined woman of ability as housekeeper and companion to lady living near New York City. References exchanged. 822, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WANTED by lady, position as companion or housekeeper for elderly couple. Address X Y Z, Box 143, Clinton, New York.

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WANTED—By several salesmen calling New York City and eastern states: Line selling to satisfactory jobbers and department stores. U-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

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THE HOME FORUM

Two Who Went Into the Fields

"At length these streets," writes Charles Dickens in "The Old Curiosity Shop," "becoming more straggling yet, dwindled and dwindled away, until there were only small garden patches bordering the road, with many a summer-house innocent of paint and built of old timber or some fragments of a boat, green as the tough cabbage-stalks that grew about it, and grottoed at the seams with toadstools and tight-sticking snails. To these succeeded pert cottages, two and two with plots of ground in front, laid out in angular beds with stiff box borders and narrow paths between, where footpaths never strayed to make the gravel rough. Then came . . . fields; and then some houses, one by one of goodly size with lawns, some even with a lodge where dwelt a porter and his wife. Then came a turnpike; then fields again with trees and haystacks; then a hill; and on the top of that the traveller might stop, and—looking back at Saint Paul's looming through the smoke, its cross peeping above the cloud (if the day were clear), and glittering in the sun; and casting his eyes upon the Babel out of which it grew until he traced it down to the furthest outpost of the invading army of bricks and mortar whose station lay for the present nearly at his feet—might feel at last that he was clear of London."

"Near such a spot as this, and in a pleasant field, the old man and his guide (if guide she were, who knew not whether they were bound) sat down to rest. She had taken the precaution to furnish her basket with some slices of bread and meat, and here they made their frugal breakfast."

"The freshness of the day, the singing of the birds, the beauty of the waving grass, the deep green leaves, the wild flowers, and the thousand exquisite scents and sounds that floated in the air—deep joys to most of us, but most of all to those whose life is in a crowd or who live solitarily in great cities as in the bucket of a human well—sank into their breasts and made them very glad."

"There had been a copy of the old Pilgrim's Progress, with strange plates, upon a shelf at home, over which she had often pored whole evenings, wondering whether it was true in every word, and where those distant countries with the curious names might be. As she looked back upon the place they had left, one part of it came strongly to her mind."

"Dear grandfather," she said, "only that this place is prettier and a great deal better than the real one, if that in the book is like it, I feel as if we were both Christian, and laid down on this grass all the cares and troubles we brought with us; never to take them up again."

The "Noon of Night" and the Noon of Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THERE is a road that leads out of the night of material sense into the day of spiritual reality, and every individual must travel it sooner or later. He who resolves that wrongdoing is not desirable, and therefore strives to practice good, is on this road. The essential and indeed the only equipment for the journey is the understanding that everything is Mind and Mind's idea, and that Mind or God has given His own loved likeness everlasting day. This likeness is the real, the spiritual man.

The figurative night of material sense is made up of evil conditions, or of mental darkness arising from lack of spiritual perception. It is possible for every one to overcome the evil of this night. Christian Science proves this to be true, no matter what the situation is or what phases of sin or sickness one may be facing. It is Whittier who says that

God works in all things; all obey
His first propulsion from the night.
Wake thou and watch! the world is gray

With morning light.

And as Mary Baker Eddy points out: "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. vii.) When disease, sin, or other wrong condition begins to lessen, whether in the case of an individual or of a nation, it is proof that the claims of the night are beginning to disappear. The wise, grateful, and alert man will discern this unfolding as it progresses and will be happy in it.

The "first faint morning beams" are always a welcome sight, and the one who faithfully looks to Principle as sole cause cannot fail to perceive them. Even a slight giving way of a disease or an evil condition that has seemed to be immovable is a cheering gleam of light, dispelling so much of night. And a person, discouraged for the moment with the contemplation of his own apparent shortcomings and ailments, should go upon the mountain top of spiritual discernment and look out beyond himself upon the broader fields of the world. He will find improvement there, even though uproot and goings to and fro be along with it. For in the world there is a mighty force which "treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God." The healing of countless earthly discords goes forward and at a much more rapid rate now perhaps than at any other period in history. "Loyal Christian Scientists," writes Mrs. Eddy, "be of good cheer: the night is far spent, the day dawns; God's universal kingdom will appear, Love will reign in every heart, and His will be done on earth as in heaven." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 213.) The great leaving power that is in the world is the knowledge of omnipotent good, a knowledge founded upon Principle.

Another name for this knowledge is Christian Science, the Science which gives praise and honor without end to the one God, the Holy One of Israel. The leaving, the unfolding, is blessed by the eternal Mind, an unfolding which is manifested in men in a better world. "Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest."

The materialistic night of mortals, then, is their ignorance of God, or Mind. Each person is living in just as much of the day of Spirit as he knows of God as the cause of all things. The darkness that is spiritual lack may in belief be found anywhere, sometimes in the most unlikely places. Abundance of human learning does not necessarily pierce the gloom, while the innocent reaching of a little child toward good may easily be in this present time the dawning ray that will soon bring to him the bright day of spiritual understanding. "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

Since the darkness that means the absence of good is made up of material beliefs, whether of sickness or sin, or ignorance of Mind, it is for students of Christian Science to strive continually to come into the light of understanding by the destruction of these beliefs, slowly if need be, rapidly if it be vouchsafed them, and patiently always. And above all, these words of Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" should be remembered: "I pray that all my students shall have their lamps trimmed and burning at the noon of night, that not one of them be found borrowing oil, and seeking light from matter instead of Spirit, or at work erroneously, thus shutting out spiritual light." And further: "In the dark hours, wise Christian Scientists stand firmer than ever in their allegiance to God." (P. 278.)

To the widow whose son had died there probably seemed nothing in view save the darkness of despair, but Elijah, because he understood that Life, eternal Love, never loses its reflection, dispersed the mesmeric night and raised the dead. "See, thy son liveth," was his announcement of the light. And Peter destroyed the identical measure of night, when, with the same understanding that Elijah had, he lifted Dorcas out of death, and "presented her alive."

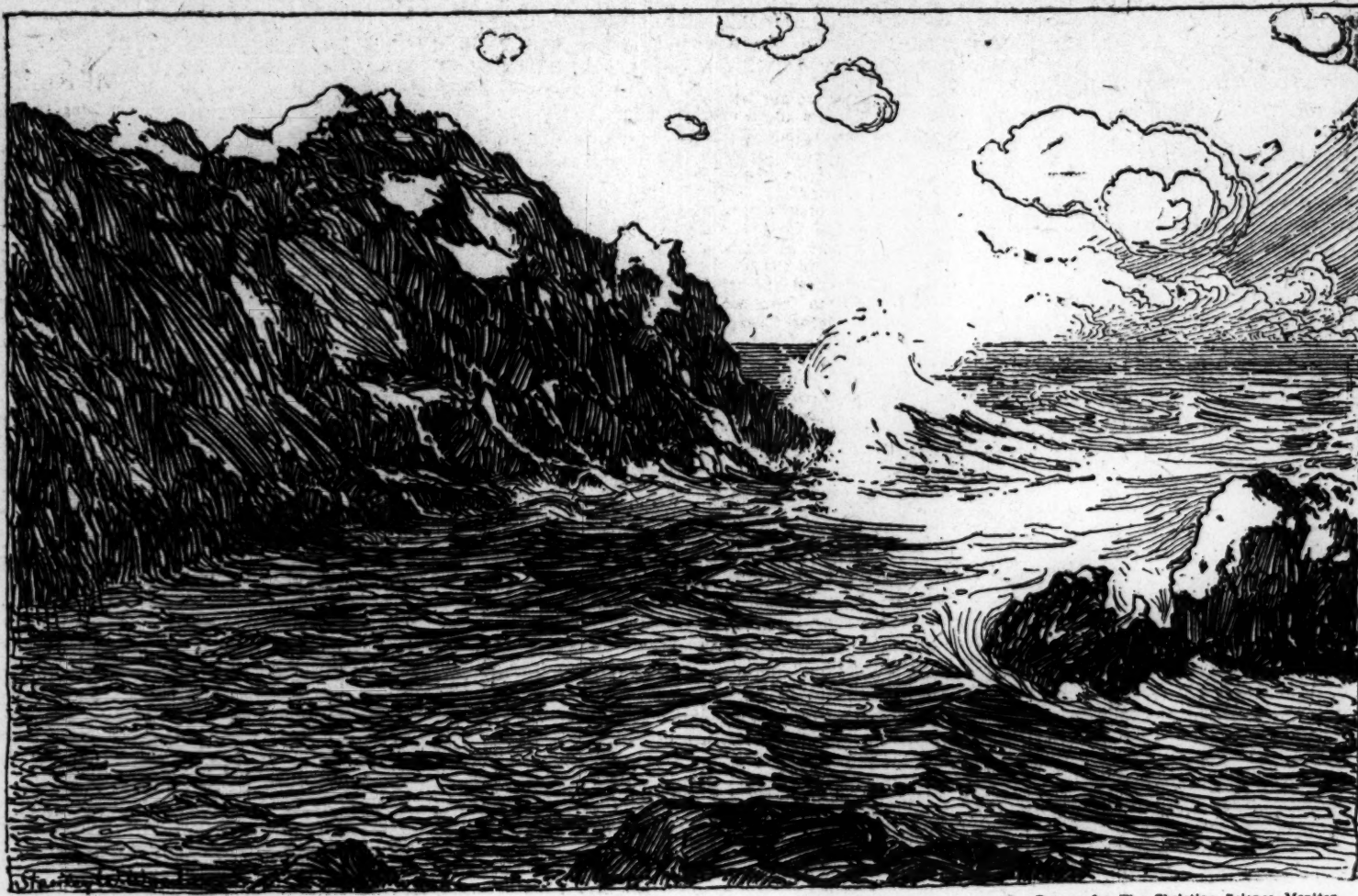
The blackest night whether of sick-

ness, death or spiritual ignorance, fades before the truth that Mind has created everything in the likeness of itself, infinite good. The blackest, the noon of night must disappear before increasing dawn until all men have come full into the noon of day, the full demonstration of spiritual life, which is even now the only true fact.

On the Way to Paris

"My Norfolk friend and I stop at the same house;—and two or three mornings after, are upon the deck of the same steamer that flazes up the Seine," Donald G. Mitchell writes in his "Fresh Gleanings." "Together we looked upon the checkered fields that spread over the rolling banks of the

line, a pillar, and something glittering upon its top—a winged, gilded angel—and the angel stands upon the column where the tall and terrible Bastille stood. I see another shaft: it is a single stone, tapering and pointed, and there seems an open spot around it where the sun shines on the pavement, and glitters, as it were, on two great globes of spray—I know it for the column of Luxor."



Of the Maine coast

The Maine Coast in Summer

"It is in the long summer days perhaps that the Maine coast reveals most its attractiveness. When scattered clouds, a pure fleecy white, accentuate the blue of the sky, and the dark rocks of the coast are embowered with the foam of waves of the Atlantic at play, the shore is one continuous line of beauty. There is plenty of variety in the view to satisfy one, and a bit of it is set before us by Sarah Orne Jewett in one of her Maine books, in which she describes the coast "where many green islands and salt inlets fringe the deep-cut shore-line; where balsam firs and bayberry bushes send their fragrance seaward, and song sparrows sing all day."

A rugged coastline is the delight of the waves, offering the canvas against which they can paint their ever-changing pictures. But most of all do they love the isolated rocks thrusting above the blue-green water, against which they may crash or over which they may roll with overwhelming volume as the tide gives and takes and affords them opportunity. It is diverting in the extreme to lie upon a grassy spot above a cliff and watch a great rock offshore at sport with the waves of the sea.

Adams Inaugurated as President

(John Adams to his wife)
Philadelphia, 5 March 1797.

My dearest Friend,
Your dearest friend never had a more trying day than yesterday. A solemn scene it was indeed, and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General (Washington), whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, "Ay! I am fairly out and you fairly in! See which of us will be happiest." When the ceremony was over, he came and made me a visit, and cordially congratulated me and wished my administration might be happy, successful, and honorable.

It is now settled that I am to go into his house. My chariot is finished, and I made my first appearance in it yesterday. It is simple but elegant enough. . . . In the chamber of the House of Representatives was a multitude as great as the space could contain. The sight of the sun getting full orb'd, and another rising, though less splendid, was a novelty. Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath, and with great energy. All agree that taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America.

I am, my dearest friend, most affectionately and kindly yours,
—Letters.

By the Sea

At morn beside the ocean's foamy roar
I walked soft-shadowed through the luminous mist,
And saw not clearly, sea or land,
nor wist
Where the tide stayed, nor where began
the shore
A gentle seaward wind came down,
and bore
The scent of roses and of bayberry;
And through the great gray veil
that hid the sea
Broke the pale sun—a silvery warmth
—not more
—Archibald Lampman.

river, and the towers of old churches that were seated close down to the water. As the banks shut together above Quillebeuf, the villages thickened, and old timber houses, filled in with stone and mortar, stretched along the river. Now, we began to see those avenues, and trimmed tops of trees, which are recognized by French taste, but which my Norfolk friend persisted in calling most extraordinary affairs. Now, too, as we lay off the larger villages, began to show itself the listless, pleasure-loving air of the French peasantry. The porters lay down their burdens, and lean against the houses to look at the steamer as it passes; women in the doorways stand with their arms akimbo, and their round faces as free of thought, as if there were not a care, or a labor in life. Now and then in a larger village, there is music upon the quay, and a crowd of boys, and women, and workmen, throng about it;—the little drummer flourishes his sticks, with his head thrown one side, and an eye to our passing company;—the fife blows his very loudest, and I can see his foot beating time—the girls, rosy and bright, look tenderly at them—look tenderly at us; the boys in their short, blue smock-frocks are gleeful as the music;—the boat fizzes along;—the group on the quay grows confused;—the houses mingle into a patch of white upon the shore, with an old gray tower among them; and soon a turn in the ever-winding Seine shuts them wholly from our sight. So they pass us—wooded shores, glimpses of forests, dells opening up sweet landscapes—then change to banks rolling, and waving with ripened grain.

"So we pass Lillebonne, and most beautiful Caudebec and the twin towers of Jumièges. . . . But lo! in the valley before us, the tall towers of Rouen! The Norfolk country gentleman thought it an odd old town, but stopped there to learn the old language they spoke. I bade him adieu on the inn steps some days after, telling him that I went on to study at Paris—for which, I dare say, he thought me a very odd sort of person."

"Away to the left of our track, in the plain, through which flows the Seine, after running hour upon hour through bellowing tunnels, and by chateaux upon heights—appears a tall cathedral spire, and a forest of turrets under it. . . . And now,—out of the window,—as we glide round a curve high above the river and the plain, comes a view of the great capital—the longed-for Paris, gay Paris, la belle ville, enchanting city—lying in the clear sunshine stretched upon the plain;—no mist lies over it—no folds of smoke cloud it—no cloud—no shadow of cloud: a glittering heap it lies—the Seine glittering in its midst. The valley is a great savannah, here and there rolling up waves of hills, but nowhere is there sight of mountain; fortresses pile up gray and old from the green bosom of the plain; but around, and back of all, the blue sky comes down and touches the tops of the vineyards that grow in the valley."

"I see two old brown towers rising above the houses, and know they must be the towers of Notre-Dame. I see a dome lifting above all other domes, and know it must be the dome des Invalides; I see a great gray bulk of building, floating, as it were, in a sea of trees—I know it must be the old palace in its garden; I see in the farthest cluster of the houses, where they almost fade into the horizon

The Child and Shakespeare

But let us take something far simpler than the Ninth Book of Paradise Lost and more direct than any translated masterpiece can be in its appeal; something of high genius, written in our mother tongue. Let us take The Tempest.

Of The Tempest we may say confidently:

(1) that it is a literary masterpiece: the most perfect "fruit of the noblest tree in our English forest";

(2) that its story is quite simple; intelligible to a child: (its basis is fairy-tale, pure and simple—as I tried to show in a previous lecture);

(3) that in reading it—or in reading Hamlet, for that matter—the child has no sense at all of being patronized, of being "written down to." And this has the strongest bearing on my argument. The great authors, as Emerson says, never condescend. Shakespeare himself speaks to a slip of a boy, and that boy feels that he is Ferdinand;

(4) that, though Shakespeare uses his loftiest, most accomplished and, in a sense, his most difficult language: a way of talking it has cost him a life-time to acquire, in line upon line, in the scholar's, prosodist's, poet's most careful study; that language is no bar to the child's enjoyment; but rather casts about the whole play an aura of magnificence which, with the assistant harmonies, doubles and redoubles the spell. A child no more resents this because it is strange than he objects to read in a fairy-tale of robbers concealed in oil-jars or of diamonds big as a roc's egg. When will our educators see that what a child depends on is imagination, that what he demands of life is the wonderful, the glittering, the possible?

Now if, putting all this together and taking confidence from it, we boldly launch a child upon The Tempest we shall come sooner or later upon passages that we have arrived at finding difficult.

These difficulties—perhaps for you, certainly for the young reader or listener—are reserved delights. My old schoolmaster even indulges this suspicion—"I never can persuade myself that Shakespeare would have passed high in a Civil Service examination on one of his own plays." At any rate you don't begin with these difficulties: you don't (or I hope you don't) read the notes first: since, as Bacon puts it, "Studies teach not their own use."

As for the child, he is not "grubbing for beauties"; he magnificently ignores what he cannot for the moment understand, being intent on What Is, the heart and secret of the adventure. He is Ferdinand (I repeat) and the Isle is "full of voices." If these voices were all intelligible, why then, as Browning would say, "the less island it"—"The Art of Reading." Quiller Couch.

Fire-Flies

As in that season, when the sun least
veils
His face that lightens all, what time
the fly
Gives way to the shrill gnaw, the
peasant then
Upon some cliff reclined, beneath him
sees
Fire-flies innumerable spangling o'er
the vale,
Vineyard or tilth, where his day-labor
lies;
—Dante (Carey's translation).

The Wild People of the Woods

I was standing against a tall stump in the edge of a woods opening when a black bear walked by. He stopped, took a good look at me, bristled up, edged away, stopped for another look. "No," he seemed to say to himself, "that is just a stump." He walked on.

ing the long lazy hours of a summer morning. I suppose that now you whizz and hustle through the lovely forest scenery pursued by clouds of dust and offended by the fumes of petrol, and no doubt you get to your destination quicker than you used. The pleasantest way to travel in Germany, if you are young, is on your feet. It is enchanting to walk day after day through the cool, scented forest and sleep at night in one of the clean country inns. You must choose your district and your inn, for if you went right off the traveller's track and came to a peasant's house you would find nothing approaching the civilisation of an English farmhouse. But in most of the beautiful country districts of Germany there are fine inns, and there are invariably good roads leading to them. This way of travelling is too tame for English people as a rule. They laugh at the broad well-made path winding up the side of a German mountain, and still more at the hotel or restaurant to be found at the top. From the English point of view a walk of this kind is too tame and easy for pleasure. But the beauty of it, especially in early summer, can never be forgotten; and so it is worth while, even if you are young and cherish a proper scorn for broad roads and good dinners. . . . Indeed, you would forget the road and eat the dinner unattending; for all that's made would be a green thought in a green shade for you by the end of the day, and as you shut your eyes at night you would see forest, forest with the sunlight on the young tips of the pines, forest unfolding itself from earth to sky as you climbed hour after hour close to the ferns and boulders of the foaming mountain stream your pathway followed, forest too on the opposite side of the valley, with wastes of golden broom here and there, and fields of rye and barley swept gently by the breeze—"Home Life in Germany," Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick.

Gold-Voiced Dwellers of the Wood

The gold-voiced dwellers of the wood
Flute up the morning as I pass;
And in the dusk I lay me down
With star-eyed children of the grass.

I harken for the winds of spring,
And haunt the marge of swamp and stream,
Till in the April night I hear
The revelation of the dream.

I listen when the orioles
Come up the earth with early June,
And the old apple-orchards spread
Their odorous glories to the moon.

So I would keep my natural days,
By sunlit sea, by moonlit hill,
With the dark beauty of the earth
Enchanted and enraptured still.
—Bliss Carman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Imperial Conference and After

WHEN the tremendous events of the past few years can be viewed in a just perspective, it is more than probable that, from a world point of view, the great outstanding feature will be seen to be the conference of statesmen from all parts of the British Commonwealth which has just been concluded in London. With extraordinary rapidity, during the past few weeks, whilst the imperial conference has been in session, there has emerged an entirely new view of world politics. Ever since the signing of the armistice, until quite recently, the statesmen of practically all countries, in casting about to see how best they might encompass the stupendous work of rehabilitation, have sought very largely to build on the old foundations. In spite of the fact that Russia, Germany, and Austria, less than a decade ago, three of the greatest of the world powers, were reduced to impotence, the effort was to bring order out of chaos on the basis that the concert of Europe, using the phrase in its broadest meaning, was still the leading factor in affairs of the world.

For a time, the maintenance of such a viewpoint seemed to be possible. The whole of the great pre-war diplomatic machine was constructed for its maintenance, and human thought ever travels most easily in accustomed channels. Such new influences as seemed to enter into the situation were received as simply accretions to the old system, new factors which could readily be made to conform to the accepted and accustomed ways. For a time they were made to conform. With the signing of the German peace treaty, in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, in the June of 1919, the old order seemed to revive and to be placed in a position, once again impregnable. True, every one was talking about the new era that was dawning, and about the coming unity of the Old and New World in a world-wide League of Nations. It is safe to say, however, that few realized even then that there had been any serious change in the center of gravity of the world's diplomacy. Paris was, as ever, the city par excellence for the execution of the world's treaties and for the reception of the world's congresses and conferences. If there was to be a world-wide League of Nations, it was to have its headquarters in true traditional style at Geneva. The entry of the United States into the councils of Europe was welcomed with heartfelt enthusiasm, and the presence of the British dominions, as "separate independent states," was gracefully accepted, if only out of deference to Great Britain. But neither of these two factors was regarded as changing in the slightest the basis of world politics as it had existed before the war. The new wine was welcome, but it was taken for granted that it would be put in the old bottles.

All along, of course, there were those who had a deep and growing conviction that this was not the case, but they were few. The awakening has been a slow process, and has indeed only just begun. With the signing of the German peace treaty, the "new order," as reared on the old basis, reached the zenith of its splendor and achievement. Since then, the process of decline and disillusionment has appeared to go steadily forward. Slowly but surely, the United States withdrew from all participation in the new scheme of things, but the more she withdrew the more utterly impossible such a withdrawal, as a permanent condition, was seen to be. Every day and every week that passed showed more clearly that, from an economic as well as from a political point of view, the isolation of the United States was impossible. The deadlock seemed to be complete. The United States would apparently have nothing to do with the old order, yet no one seemed to be able to envisage a new order. Europe seemed to be living very much from day to day, wrestling first with one difficulty and then with another, but emerging, in practically every case, to a point where it found itself "waiting for America."

Such was the position of affairs when the imperial conference met in London last June. It is true that there had appeared in the political heavens certain signs of a coming change. Statesmen like Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, and General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, especially the former, had made it perfectly clear that the one great question of world concern was not, as heretofore, the concert of Europe, but the concert of the English-speaking peoples. Nevertheless, it was not until the conference had been some time in session that there began to creep into public thought a realization of the fact that the great round table of the world was no longer the Atlantic but the Pacific. As a well-known authority on world politics remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, in the early days of the conference, the policy of the great dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as well as India, is, like that of America, practically free from the influence of European politics. "In fact," he insisted, "it may be said that each of these free nations is an America in miniature. For that reason British policy, from now on, must grow more and more 'American' in its complexion. Every year as the dominion premiers wield increased influence in the councils of the British Commonwealth this influence, which is purely 'American' in its nature, will grow and shape British policy, bringing it more in harmony with that of the United States as time goes on."

Nowhere is this change likely to be more welcomed, or to develop more rapidly, than in the United Kingdom. From the moment that the dominions began to take their first steps toward nationhood and toward that clearer conception of unity which has today reached such full expression, Great Britain has shown herself ready to meet the dominions more than halfway. The result is that the tremendous shift in the center of gravity of world politics, brought about by the war, has found Great Britain, at all points, prepared. Yesterday she was the spearhead of Europe; today she is the spearhead of the

British Commonwealth; ready, in fellowship with the United States, to take her place at the new council table and help to build surely on the new foundation.

Renewed Efforts for a Dye Embargo

THE arguments before the United States Senate that unless an embargo is placed on dyes the American "industry of more than \$300,000,000 will have to be scrapped" illustrate the extravagance of statements that are often made in the midst of an animated discussion. Without the embargo the American dye industry will, of course, find some satisfactory way to meet competition. In seeking this way it will be helpful to the industry to consider the situation from the point of view of the world, rather than from the limited point of view of industry in the United States alone. International competition on the basis of quality, and carried on with the right kind of business keenness, is an immensely better condition than would result from the building up of a monopoly in the United States. That those interested in the American dye industry do not yet see the way to meet competition without an embargo is no reason why the way cannot be found. The reluctance to face competition must first be overcome by a determination to bring about as free an exchange of activity as possible. The United States, then, will not only achieve prosperity because of the rightness of its position, but will encourage other nations to take the broadest way.

Of course, a \$300,000,000 industry is not an infant industry which needs to be protected. If it is producing more dyes than there is a demand for at the present time, what is necessary is a study of ways for a wider distribution. Strictly speaking, overproduction is impossible, because the right use can be found for every constructive product. Though business men are rightly proud of the progress made under difficulties during the war, they seem not to recognize as thoroughly as they should the opportunity for still greater progress now, if they consider their problems with the same energy that was shown during the war. There is a better way than to go back to the methods of so-called protection that were being rejected some years ago. This better way can be discerned through an intelligent study of the situation, undertaken without preconceptions and dependence on precedents. Even antagonism to Germany, which is being used as an argument, can, of course, help little in the solution of the problems of the dye industry. Some way must be worked out whereby Germany, like other countries, can buy goods from the United States and pay for them by means of other goods sent in exchange. Only thus can prosperous conditions of international commerce be reestablished. This is the fact that must be recognized by all business men, and the sooner reliance on such temporary means as an embargo is rejected, the better it will be for all concerned.

Of the development of the dye industry in the United States because of the war, Mr. Edwin E. Slosson says, in his book on "Creative Chemistry": "In 1917 about as many pounds of dyes were manufactured in America as were imported in 1913 and our exports of American-made dyes exceeded in value our imports before the war. In 1914 the output of American dyes was valued at \$2,500,000. In 1917 it amounted to over \$57,000,000. This does not mean that the problem was solved, for the home products were not equal in variety and sometimes not in quality to those made in Germany. Many valuable dyes were lacking, and the cost was, of course, much higher." The industry, therefore, has an excellent start, and needs only to continue its research energetically in order to solve the problems that remain. Though it is certainly to be encouraged, it does not need an embargo to insure prosperity, and, indeed, an embargo would not insure prosperity, for a restrictive method leads, in the end, to a limitation, and not to a right expansion of industry.

France and Austria

IF IT is true to say that the Allies as a whole must and will help Austria, because they cannot afford to face the consequences of not helping her, this is particularly true in the case of France. France, in common with the rest of the world, has everything to lose and nothing to gain from the collapse of Austria, when the matter is considered from the point of view of trade. But the interest of France in the question is greatly sharpened by a realization of the fact that, if the Allies refuse to help her, Austria, treaty or no treaty, will throw in her lot with Germany. Such a development as this France is determined to prevent at all costs. She set her face against the union of Austria with Germany when she thought herself practically assured by treaty of aid from the United States and the United Kingdom, in the event of any future German aggression. She sets her face against it today, with increased determination, when the availability of such assistance is no longer assured. France, moreover, attaches considerable importance to the rôle which she feels she ought to play of leader in the work of rehabilitation in central Europe.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find Paris taking a foremost place in supporting the effort, at present being made, not only to help Austria, but practically to render her future assured. For only in this way, France is satisfied, will it be possible to enforce the provision in the Treaty of St. Germain against any federation with Germany, and, at the same time, secure for herself a worthy influence in Austrian affairs.

But whatever the devices causes compelling assistance on a liberal scale to Austria, there can be no doubt that the plan recently outlined by the financial committee of the League of Nations is most refreshingly liberal and statesmanlike. The report made by the committee is indeed, from every point of view, most encouraging. It bluntly insists on the fact that the Austrian debt, as far as the Allies are concerned, is simply a bad debt and that the only businesslike thing to do with it is to write it off. This, the report insists, the Allies should do, or, at any rate, they should agree to a suspension of the debt for at least twenty years. They should then lend Austria sufficient money, in some form or another, to enable her to make a completely fresh start, and having placed the administration of the loans under suitable supervision, they should establish an entirely new currency.

The simple fact is that Austria possesses, not only

natural resources of considerable value, but a well-equipped industry and a most excellent banking system. What she needs is capital, expressed in monetary terms of some known value. Nowhere is this fact more clearly recognized than in France. As the matter was very justly put in the "Temps" of Paris, recently, "in Austria it is not a question of creating economic organs, but simply of enabling them to function again." The actual amount required to do this is really extraordinarily small, and it is welcome to find that a British and a French financial group have already been found disposed to furnish the preliminary advances.

The Next Trans-Atlantic Flight

THE next important incident in trans-oceanic flying is to be the delivery of a great dirigible, the ZR-2, which has been designed by the British Admiralty and constructed at Howden, England, for the United States Navy. When the Atlantic Ocean had been crossed, first by a seaplane, and then by an aeroplane and a rigid airship, all in rather quick succession, there seemed to be a lull in trans-Atlantic flying. Yet the several trips that proved the possibilities must be followed by greater achievements, until a regular service is finally established. Every airship that crosses the ocean reduces the old limitations of the world and helps to make wars impracticable. Easier communication of every sort promotes the more thorough mutual understanding which must in the end prevent all conflict. Quick aerial transportation, moreover, opens the way for such effective bombing that a war with this aid would mean the extermination of civilization. Hence the development of airships is practicable only for the purposes of peace.

Figures in connection with a new airship may mean little to people who have become accustomed to the bigness of new things. At the best, figures are only comparative. Progress may be indicated somewhat by the comparison of new figures with old ones, but even an airship 695 feet in length may, after all, be comparable, from the standpoint of development, only with the earliest steamships, which now seem so small. Thus, though the ZR-2 will be capable of carrying 83 tons and will have a complement of 33 officers and men, it may be only a beginning for much greater airships yet to come. Prediction as to possible developments is futile, for if one were to surmise that an airship may some day carry 300 people, some one else might just as easily prophesy one to carry 3000. It is instructive to consider the history of the predictions in connection with steamships and steam railways. The developments so far indicate merely something of the fact that possibilities are unlimited.

The main need is that these unlimited possibilities shall be seen as opportunities for peace and not for war. The airship, in fact, should be a great agent in international cooperation, breaking down old barriers and showing the futility of jealousies between nations which should share in the prosperity and progress of a unified world. Great dirigibles, of which the ZR-2 may be only a comparatively small example, must be used to increase the exchange of friendly activity between nations. The main importance of the ZR-2, therefore, is not that it is to be an addition to the United States Navy, but that it shows something of what may be done in the extension of international commerce. As in the case of the R-34, the log of the trans-oceanic flight will be valuable to all those studying the problem of aerial transportation, for experiences, including mistakes, help to show the way of advance. Inventors, designers, and navigators should, therefore, consider each new experience as an opportunity for progress which shall establish the utility of the airship in peace.

The Hispanic Society of America

FOUNDED by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, the Hispanic Society of America is an international organization of which the membership is limited to 100. Thus it is a sort of academy, the purpose of which is "to give students and others access to original documents and examples of the Hispanic arts, and to create a center for the dissemination of knowledge concerning Spain, Portugal, Latin America, and the other countries where Spanish or Portuguese is, or has been, the spoken language." A society which actually sets out to promote more general understanding and not to issue propaganda in subtle forms, as was the wont of the German-American societies, can do a valuable work.

Already the publications of the Hispanic Society include interesting facsimiles of old manuscripts and books, of which in some cases only unique copies remain. A series of ancient maps and charts has also been reproduced in facsimile, and may be seen, along with the other publications, either at the museum of the society in New York City or at the new offices in London, opposite the British Museum. The work of the society, however, is not merely to reproduce romantic old books about Camoens and Cervantes, and such maps as that drawn by Jodocus Hondius in about 1611, but to bring about a better understanding among the English, Spanish, and Portuguese-speaking peoples. To this end volumes are being prepared to make up a Dictionary of National Biography of Latin America. Some of the titles already issued are: "Argentines of Today," "Bolivians of Today," and "Peruvians of Today." The society is also preparing a volume of "Casual Letters from South America," which will show something of publishing experiences and daily life there.

In the United States there is an increasing need for comprehension of the motives and aims of the South Americans especially. This comprehension must be accompanied by some discernment of essential Spanish characteristics. Such books as those by Mr. W. H. Hudson give impressions of South America that are fascinating in their simplicity, and such a volume as John Hay's "Castilian Days" is still an important study of the Spanish character. The reader who is seeking understanding needs, however, to consider also books written from the Spanish and South American points of view, though he may not agree with them entirely. It is, of course, for the reader to be alert in his reading in order that he may accept only what is true and not be beguiled by anything

else. People in the United States are interested in Spain and in Latin America, not only for commercial reasons, but because they can learn much from and be of great service to these countries. The Hispanic Society of America is, therefore, to be encouraged in whatever it may do in the right way to bring about the real acquaintance and understanding which are so desirable. Those who take advantage of its work should, of course, maintain a lively curiosity and at the same time a sense of balance in judgment in order to get the most benefit, for the society itself would not be satisfied with unquestioning acceptance of whatever it may offer.

Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the financial difficulties through which grand opera has been struggling in Paris, London, and other European capitals, it is a matter of some astonishment that Kovno, the small town that now finds itself the capital of a state, Lithuania, has opened its career as capital by the establishment of a national grand opera. While this departure seems extravagant, considering the limited resources of the little State, it must be admitted that grand opera, with its pageantry and heroics, seems a far more picturesque and romantic emblem of a nation enjoying the first enthusiasm of a newly gained independence than, say, a great government office building full of rattling typewriters and black-coated clerks.

AN INTERESTING difference in the relationship between employers and employees in Great Britain and in America is well illustrated by the recent British coal strike, the results of which were ordinarily described in American papers as a crushing defeat for the miners' unions. It was indeed a defeat for the miners, in that they desired complete nationalization of the mines, and lost their point. But when such an Englishman as Sir George Croydon Marks, the engineer, can tell an American audience of the "great victory" gained by the English people in the matter, and then add, as though in afterthought, that the victory left the miners with a share of 83 per cent in all future coal profits, American trade unionists may well wonder if they could not arrange to have a few such "victories" won from them. There is, in truth, cause for deep reflection by all thoughtful Americans in two pictures which the present time affords; one, the grant of a cooperative share in the profits of a great industry to a solidly organized English union, wages being made dependent on output, and the other, the struggle going on in West Virginia over the employment or non-employment of union men.

HITHERTO the Labor press, in England, and particularly in America, has been more or less a press devoted to propaganda. But it is becoming more and more apparent that these propaganda grubs are changing into the chrysalis of full blown newspapers. There is now a Labor daily newspaper in almost every important section of the United States. The change, of course, implies that these papers are acquiring a news service. Without such a feature, there would be no inducement for the supporters of such organs to subscribe for them as substitutes for the non-Labor daily. As the average workman may think he cannot afford to take two daily papers, it is obvious that this news service is at the bottom of any success which may follow the change. It may also bring the Labor sheets what they have hitherto commonly lacked, an adequacy of financial support.

WHILE the actor, and even the musician, may not infrequently be heard complaining of the encroachment of the cinema upon their respective art preserves, the wielder of the brush has not to any great extent found his field actually invaded by that form of entertainment. But now come reports from Rome that the artists who crowd into that historic city have been reduced to dire straits owing to the practical impossibility of procuring models, these collaborators, it is said, having been absorbed by an American motion picture company engaged in constructing a film of ancient Rome. But let the artists be patient, for American film companies have a way of hastily packing up their traps and migrating to sun-swept California, there to complete their reels amid a veritable riot of ancient, medieval, or modern "local color."

THE Shakespearean movement in London schools seems to have reached an impasse. The fact is that a curious position has arisen. Legal opinion having found that the children were being illegally made to pay for their seats because the theater was really a school, the County Council voted £7500 to foot the bill. At this point in steps the government auditor, with surcharge on the London County Council of the money spent on Shakespeare and the children. The Council, having been told it has no legal right to charge for admission, or to pay the money itself, has determined to take the matter to the courts, and that, as everybody knows, means time. Meanwhile, are the children to renounce acquaintance with William Shakespeare, in favor of the "movies"? Not if the enthusiastic children and teachers can help it. But can they?

LOANS occupy a legitimate position in business, of course, but the aim ought to be to keep them in that category. It is the duty of the banker to differentiate between the speculative loan of doubtful value to business and the really essential loan that helps trade. Recent developments in Chicago, where it is reported that a banker lent \$450,000 as a leather speculation, illustrate one possible abuse. Society suffers in two ways from the sort of transaction indicated. Money deposited in the bank by the individual, in such a case, may be used as a loan to hold a commodity in order to force a higher price. That is to say, the depositor's own money is used to help to increase the price of a commodity which he has to buy.

DESPITE the toll of war, Australia's population has risen nearly 22 per cent in ten years. Those responsible for the welfare of the vast Commonwealth would have been better pleased, however, if the decade had revealed a greater tendency to develop the empty lands than to swell the cities.